

## Iraq awards \$1b pipeline contract

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq awarded a long-awaited billion-dollar oil pipeline contract on Sunday to an international consortium led by Japan and Italy. An official statement said the contract was signed by Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim Al-Sayid and a group of Japanese, Italian, French and South Korean companies. The pipeline across Saudi Arabia is expected to boost Iraq's oil exports by more than three million barrels per day (bpd) within two years. Western diplomats in Baghdad said the deal was a severe blow to West German industries which had entered a rival bid. It was also a slap in the face for Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who soured Bonn's relations with Baghdad in July by saying Iraq had started the seven-year-long Gulf war. The 1,000-km pipeline, to be finished in two years, will carry 1.5 million bpd to the Saudi Arabian export terminal at Yanbu on the Red Sea. It will run parallel to an existing line already pumping 500,000 bpd of Iraqi crude. Mr. Shalabi described the project as one of the biggest of its type in Iraq. He said it would bring Iraq's daily output of crude, now estimated at 2.1 million bpd, back to the pre-war level of over three million.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الراي

## Turkey-Gulf water pipeline planned

ANKARA (R) — A visiting United Arab Emirates (UAE) minister discussed with officials on Sunday a project to pipe water to and from Gulf states from Turkey. Anatolian agency said. "This is a giant project from which both of our countries will profit. We can give natural gas to Turkey in return for water," the news agency quoted UAE Electricity and Water Minister Hamid Nasser Al Owaisi as saying. The \$15 to \$20 billion project envisages two pipelines carrying two billion cubic metres of water a year 2,500 kilometres from rivers in southeast Turkey to Gulf states. One pipeline would cross Iraq to Kuwait and Sharjah in the UAE. The other would go to Saudi Arabia via Syria, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Jordan. The cost would be met by the countries involved and a U.S. contractor has finished a preliminary study.

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## Man burns his sister to death

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 23-year-old man killed his 21-year-old sister on Sunday by burning her to death. The man, identified by police only as LMM, poured kerosene on his sister after tying her hands and legs and set fire to her body at their home in Marka. The fire engulfed the room and the man had to call for the neighbours help to put out the fire. The neighbours, together with fire engines from the Civil Defence Department, rushed to the scene to put out the fire. But the girl was already dead. Police arrested the man.

## Bomb injures 2 in Iranian city

LONDON (R) — A bomb exploded in the western Iranian city of Bakhtaran early on Sunday and injured two people, the Iranian news agency (IRNA) reported. The agency, received in London, said several people had been arrested on suspicion of planting three bombs, two of which were found and defused. The third caused no damage, it said. Bakhtaran, formerly Kermanshah, is about 65 kilometres from the Iraqi border.

## Kuwait postpones AIDS conference

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait has postponed until next February a Middle East conference on AIDS due to have started on Monday because not enough participants could attend, a Health Ministry spokesman said. The conference was to have drawn international experts and officials from 16 states of the Eastern Mediterranean group of the World Health Organisation (WHO). Only 24 cases of the fatal disease have been reported in these countries, WHO says. But several states have stepped up information campaigns and blood tests for the AIDS virus to protect their populations. Kuwait hosted the first Middle East AIDS conference in February 1986.

## Pakistan holds 60 Afghan 'saboteurs'

ISLAMABAD (R) — More than 60 Afghans and several Iranians have been arrested for alleged involvement in a wave of bomb blasts in Pakistan, a senior government official said on Sunday. State (Deputy) Interior Minister Raja Nadir Pervaiz told parliament 60 Afghans arrested in the North West Frontier Province had made confessions of having engaged in "subversive activities" and being sent by the Afghan secret police. Police had recovered a tonne of explosive material and 360 timing devices from them, he said.

## Peres says no deal with Iran

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres on Sunday denied media reports that Israel has promised Iranian weapons in exchange for emigration rights for Iranian Jews. "There is nothing whatsoever, direct or indirect, going on between us and Iran. No business, no agreements, no understandings, no visits," Mr. Peres told a news conference. "We shall never make Jewish people hostages in this very strange way," Mr. Peres spoke before leaving for the United States where he is to meet with his Soviet counterpart.

# Extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8 to discuss Iran-Iraq war

Combined agency dispatches

TUNIS — The Arab League, which is pressing Iran for a truce in the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war, agreed unanimously on Sunday to convene an extraordinary summit in Jordan on Nov. 8 to discuss the conflict.

The agreement was announced by the foreign ministers of the Arab League after a meeting in Tunis which had been called to discuss the possibility of collective Arab sanctions against Tehran for its refusal to accept a ceasefire in the war.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the Arab League Council of Ministers also called on all member states to intensify efforts with the United Nations Security Council to enforce its Resolution 598 of July 20 which called for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

The communiqué reiterated that there was a need for member states to work together to achieve a ceasefire. It said the U.N. ceasefire call, contained in Security Council Resolution 598, had to be treated "as an indivisible whole."

"The council also examined with interest continuing contacts and consultations by the U.N. secretary general with members of the Security Council in order to carry out the articles of Resolution 598," it said. "The Amman summit would 'examine developments in the Iran-Iraq war in all its aspects and the unceasing threats which it causes to weigh on the Arab Gulf states'."

Sudanese Foreign Minister Adam Moursa Madhou

announced that the summit would be held in Amman in seven weeks' time.

Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa told reporters: "During the discussions, the Syrian delegation opposed the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit because we believe that priority should be given to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

The Jordanian foreign minister, Mr. Taher Al Masri, welcomed the decision of the Arab League Council and said Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, would do everything within its means and capacity to achieve Arab solidarity in the face of dangers facing

the Arab Nation.

Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who handed over the presidency of the Arab League Council to Sudan after Sunday's meeting, said Arab states had decided not to take action against Iran for the present.

At a previous meeting in the Tunisian capital on Aug. 23, the ministers set Sunday — two months after the Security Council adopted Resolution 598 — as a deadline for Tehran to accept the world body's call for a truce and negotiations to end the conflict.

But Prince Saud told reporters on Sunday that the Arab foreign ministers decided to allow current

efforts at the U.N. to end the war to take their course.

Resolution 598, calling for an immediate ceasefire by both sides, threatened international sanctions in the event of non-compliance.

The United States is now pressing at the United Nations for the 15-nation Security Council to impose an arms embargo on Iran.

This follows an abortive peace mission to Iran and Iraq by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last week.

Diplomatic sources in the Gulf said the Arab League ministers' decision to put the question of severing ties with Tehran to a summit reflected the group's poli-

cy that only heads of state could decide on such a move.

The same sources noted that Iran has not rejected outright the U.N. proposal, but has indicated it could abide by an undecided ceasefire while an independent body met to fix blame for starting the war. Tehran says Iraq was at fault.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei is expected to spell out Iran's position when he addresses the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said Saturday he did not receive hoped-for clarifications of Iran's

(Continued on page 3)

## Gulf war should be stopped, not contained, Regent tells Kuranari

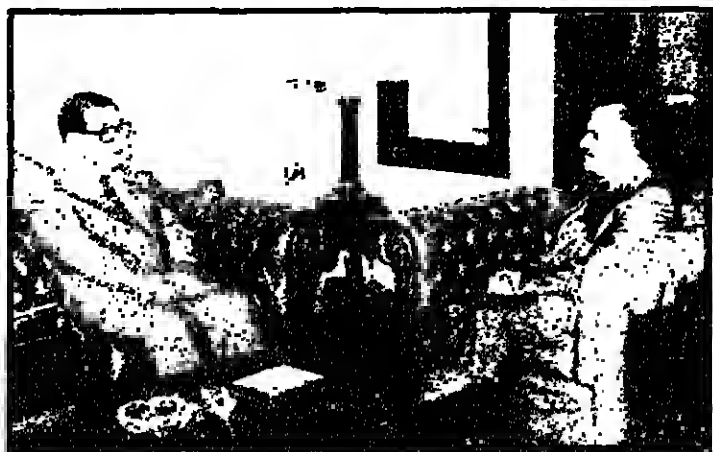
AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said on Sunday he feared foreign fleets in the Gulf might be diverted from their original purpose and the international community should halt, not merely contain, the Iran-Iraq war.

The Regent told visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, which demanded an immediate ceasefire, should be the basis for ending the seven-year conflict.

"We fear the diversion of the international presence in the Gulf from its original purpose," said the Regent, quoted by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

"International efforts should focus on stopping the war, not just on containing it, and should deal with the roots of the conflict, not just the effects it has produced," the Regent said.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Regent said an international peace conference remains the most ideal formula for the estab-



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, meets with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari on Sunday (Petra photo).

lishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region and for ending the cycle of violence and tension that has plagued the region since the 1940s.

Prince Hassan said Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, had been exerting extensive efforts in the

Arab and international arenas for convening the proposed conference and the King's endeavours in this respect had received support and backing from most world governments.

Prince Hassan briefed the Japanese minister on stable and

(Continued on page 3)

## Assad says differences remain despite meetings with Iraqi president

WASHINGTON (AP) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad met secretly in April with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Mr. Assad told the Washington Post in an interview published Sunday.

Despite the meeting, however, no progress was made in ending the decade-old conflict between the two countries, Mr. Assad said. Syria backs Iran in the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

"We have met more than once," Mr. Assad said in the interview. "But our points of view are not the same on many subjects, and so we remained where we were."

"I didn't say it produced much or little. I only said that each had his own view on Arab and international matters."

Mr. Assad, 56, met Saturday with Katharine Graham, chairwoman of the board of the Washington Post Co., and reporters for the Post and Newsweek magazine, which is owned by the Washington Post Co.

Mr. Assad, speaking through his interpreter, also confirmed that Syria had closed the Damascus office of Abu Nidal's Palestinian guerrilla group but denied that pressure from the United States and Europe influenced the action.

"It is wrong to portray the action taken with regard to the presence of the Abu Nidal group as if it were taken under the influence of a foreign power, because the actions taken were for reasons belonging to us in Syria," he said.

Mr. Assad said his country would also try to help free more foreign hostages held in Lebanon. Syria was credited with helping win the recent release of U.S. journalist Charles Glass.

Mr. Assad said he welcomed recent decisions by the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to lift sanctions against Syria that were imposed because of its alleged support of "terrorism."

## Israeli police shoot and wound Arab outside Damascus Gate

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — An Israeli border policeman Sunday shot and wounded a Palestinian outside Damascus Gate near Jerusalem's Old City.

The victim, Fawaz Gulani, sustained moderate wounds in the shooting incident and was hospitalised.

Eyewitnesses quoted by AP said the shooting followed an argument between groups of Israeli policemen and Palestinians.

Israeli spokesman Rafi Levy said during the argument Mr. Gulani tried to grab a gun from the hands of one of the policemen and the policeman opened fire.

Policemen were posted near the Damascus Gate several months ago after a series of knife incidents in which one Jewish religious seminary student was killed and several other Jews wounded.

Earlier Sunday, a bomb exploded outside an Israeli school in Jerusalem but caused no damage or injuries, an Israeli spokesman said.

A hand grenade was hurled at an army patrol on Saturday near Birzeit University outside Ramallah in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The grenade missed its target, exploding without causing injury or damage, an army spokesman said.

Israeli soldiers searched the area late into the night but there were no immediate reports of arrests, he said. It was the third grenade attack on Israeli military targets in the area this month, he said.

## Protests continue

Dozens of Palestinian demonstrators clashed with Israeli soldiers at the Balata refugee camp near the West Bank city of Nablus, and three people were wounded, an army official said Saturday.

The clashes occurred when Israeli soldiers tried to disperse the demonstrators who threw stones and burned tyres and Israeli flags, said the official.

One demonstrator was hit by a stone, another was hurt after jumping from a building and a third was injured in a fistfight with soldiers, according to the official.

## Unknown group demands release of RJ hijack suspect

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An anonymous caller warned on Sunday that a previously unknown group, Al Hussein Brigade, will attack American embassies in Mediterranean countries if a suspected Lebanese hijacker was not released within a few days.

The threat was made in a telephone call to the Voice of Lebanon radio station, which is run by the right-wing Falange Party and based in east Beirut.

"The United States must be aware of the consequences of Fawaz Younis' detention," the radio quoted the caller as saying.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) arrested Younis last week after luring him aboard a yacht in the Mediterranean. He boarded the boat after being promised a large amount of drugs which he could then sell. Women agents were aboard the FBI-leased yacht to simulate a party atmosphere.

Younis is accused of hijacking Royal Jordanian (RJ) airliner in Beirut on June 11, 1985, and blowing up the aircraft after freeing all passengers and crew. He pleaded innocent when he appeared before a U.S. magistrate in Washington on Thursday.

"The retaliation will be inside the United States, and not a single American embassy along the Mediterranean will survive if Fawaz is not freed within a few days," the caller told the radio. He then hung up.

There was no way to authenticate the call. Lebanese Justice Minister Nabih Berri has denounced Younis' arrest as an "act close to piracy against international laws." Mr. Berri, who heads the mainstream Shiite Amal militia, said Friday the arrest was "an aggression against the dignity of Lebanon."

Mr. Berri did not refute the charges, but said Amal had saved the 60 passengers of the RJ airliner and allowed its kidnapped Jordanian sky marshals to return home.

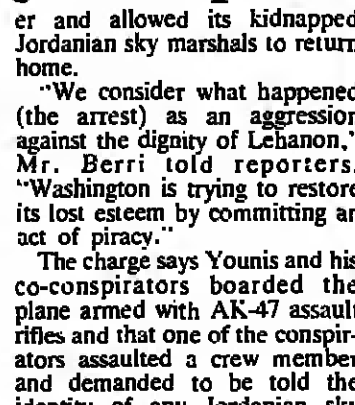
"We consider what happened (the arrest) as an aggression against the dignity of Lebanon," Mr. Berri told reporters. "Washington is trying to restore its lost esteem by committing an act of piracy."

The charge says Younis and his co-conspirators boarded the plane armed with AK-47 assault rifles and that one of the conspirators assaulted a crew member and demanded to be told the identity of any Jordanian sky marshals who were on board the aircraft.

The hijackers "repeatedly assaulted and beat several Jordanian sky marshals who were discovered on board the aircraft" during the two-day odyssey, the charge says.

Gunmen hijacked the jetliner as passengers were boarding for the flight from Beirut to Amman. The hijackers demanded that Palestinians be removed from Beirut and sent to Tunisia.

Following a flight around the



Fawaz Younis

Mediterranean in which the hijacked plane was turned away from several airports, it returned to Beirut on June 12, 1985, and the gunmen freed five passengers there. They threatened to kill the others one by one if their demands were not met.

The hijackers blew up the plane and escaped into the Amal-controlled suburbs near the airport after releasing the remaining passengers and nine crew members.

## Iranian gunboat attacks Saudi tanker in Strait of Hormuz

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — An Iranian gunboat attacked a Saudi-flagged tanker sailing out of the Gulf early Sunday, shipping sources said. The attack came one day after Iraq and Iran hammered each other with air raids and artillery attacks.

The attack in the Strait of Hormuz at 1:30 a.m. Sunday (2130 GMT Saturday) was in apparent retaliation for an Iraqi air strike on a ship at the Iranian oil terminal of Lavan on Friday night.

Gulf shipping sources quoted by news agencies said the gunboat fired at the 39,115-tonne Petroship B in the Strait of Hormuz, hitting crew quarters but causing no casualties and only minor damage.

The ship shrugged off offers of help and continued on its way towards Jeddah in the Red Sea with a load of oil products.

The attack followed several days of heavy Iraqi air strikes on Iranian oil installations, and a confirmed hit on a Cypriot-flag tanker on charter to Iran.

Iraqi jets attacked the Azafah pumping station near Tehran on

Saturday and on Friday hit the Lavan oil terminal, some 800 kilometres from Iraq's southern border.

"There are going to be more attacks and retaliation," predicted one shipping source after the latest Iranian strike.

The flare-up came as the United Nations Security Council studied U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's report on his peace mission to Tehran and Baghdad.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Velayati met Mr. Perez de Cuellar on Saturday, but the U.N. chief said afterwards "he had nothing new to convey to me."

Iran demands that an official ceasefire be linked to a proclamation that Iraq is responsible for the war. But it has said it would accept an "undeclared cessation of hostilities" while an independent probe assessed guilt.

Iraq demands a complete and unconditional ceasefire.

The attack on the Petroship occurred 25 kilometres off the United Arab Emirates state of Ras Al Khaimah, eight

kilometres into the 175-kilometre Strait of Hormuz.

It was the second attack on a tanker owned by the Saudi firm. On May 1, 1986, Iranian helicopters fired two missiles into the tanker Al Safaniya off the Saudi coast, killing the British captain and two Pakistani crewmen.

A report by the British Broadcasting Corporation said the Petroship B was attacked twice, first by a small Iranian warship and an hour later by Revolutionary Guards in a speedboat.

Other sources, asking not to be named, told AP the ship was attacked only once, but had been subjected earlier to a radio interrogation by an Iranian naval vessel.

Several Iranian ships, including a supply vessel calling itself a "Man O' War" recently have stepped up their harassment of ships plying the narrow strait, U.S. naval officers say.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency IRNA said the Iranian navy had intercepted four ships suspected of carrying war-related cargo bound for Iraq.

## U.S. sees even chances for strategic arms pact

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Top U.S. officials said on Sunday there was an even chance the United States and the Soviet Union would agree to reduce long-range strategic nuclear weapons before President Ronald Reagan leaves office in 1989.

"I think there's a 50-50 chance," Senator Sam Nunn, the powerful chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in a television interview.

Mr. Reagan's National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci, on the same programme, said he shared Mr. Nunn's view.

"It's going to require a lot of work," he said, but noted some progress was made on strategic missiles during three days of talks

last week between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"We agreed to intensify the effort," he added.

The talks last week resulted in agreement in principle to sign a treaty abolishing superpower intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

On the same day the agreement was announced, the Pentagon unveiled plans to speed up research into Mr. Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI), also known as "Star Wars."

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said on Sunday's television programme that such action would not

help strategic arms reduction treaty talks (START).

He repeated the Soviet offer to have U.S. and Soviet defence ministers meet to discuss arms control and said: "Eye contact is very useful here."

Mr. Reagan said on Saturday he expected to sign an INF treaty this year at a summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and expressed optimism for progress on strategic arms.

But he pledged not to scrap SDI, fiercely opposed by Moscow and a major sticking point to a strategic arms pact.

Mr. Carlucci said the SDI tests referred to by the Pentagon on Friday were long-scheduled and he insisted the administration had

no plans to slow SDI, the centrepiece of Mr. Reagan's defence policy.

"We intend to develop it as rapidly as we can and deploy it when it is ready," he said.

"Until we negotiate a strategic arms agreement there's absolutely no reason why we shouldn't proceed with the tests and even after we negotiate one, it is still our intention to go forward with the SDI programme," Mr. Carlucci added.

Mr. Shultz has said he will focus on strategic arms when he meets Mr. Shevardnadze in Moscow next month to finalise INF documents and discuss a summit between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

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# Lebanese magazine reports package deal on hostages

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Backstage negotiations are under way to conclude a package deal for the release of all foreign hostages held in Lebanon, especially the American and French captives, the Beirut magazine Ash Shiraa reported Sunday.

It said Anglican Church Envoy Terry Waite and West German hostage Rudolf Cordes will be released before the end of September and the other 22 foreign captives will be freed later.

Ash Shiraa, which was the first to disclose the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran last November, quoted an unnamed "highly informed source" as saying considerable progress has been made in efforts to free Mr. Waite.

"Something positive is expected so that he will be freed this month... as part of a deal under which the kidnappers will receive \$5 million," Ash Shiraa said.

Mr. Waite, 48, the personal

emissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, disappeared last Jan. 20 after leaving a hotel in mainly Muslim west Beirut for talks with kidnappers holding American hostages.

"The Waite deal was to be concluded last month, but sudden snags appeared," Ash Shiraa said. "Renewed negotiations have now accomplished wide strides to free the Anglican Church envoy."

Cordes, 53, a businessman, was kidnapped on Jan. 17 as he drove into Beirut from the airport. He had just flown in from Frankfurt.

"Backstage negotiations are under way with the kidnappers

for a package deal to free all the hostages, especially the American and French," the weekly magazine said. It did not say who was involved in the bargaining.

Ash Shiraa's publisher and editor, Hassan Sabra, is known to have close ties with ranking Iranian officials. The kidnappers in Lebanon are Shi'ite Muslim fundamentalists who are backed by Iran.

Mr. Sabra, 38, is currently recovering from wounds he sustained Monday in an attempt on his life. His reporting on internal Iranian affairs and the plight of hostages in Lebanon had won him many enemies among hard-line Muslims.

In addition to Mr. Waite and Cordes, the hostages include Americans, six Frenchmen, two Britons, an Irishman, an Indian, an Italian, a South Korean and two men whose identities have not been disclosed.

## Priest accused of Zahle blast commits suicide

BEIRUT (AP) — A bomb that wounded the archbishop of Lebanon's Greek Catholic sect and Syrian-backed Christian militia leader Elie Hobeika was placed by a priest who later killed himself, Hobeika's command has claimed.

A statement issued by the command in the predominantly Greek Catholic city of Zahle identified the priest as Zuhair Haddad, 30. It said he committed suicide when confronted with the charge.

It indirectly accused father Haddad, a Greek Catholic, of collaborating with the Lebanese Forces militia, the Falangists' main militia in the 12-year-old civil war against the opposition.

Mr. Hobeika, 30, heads a dissident faction of the militia. He set up headquarters in Zahle after he was ousted from the command of the Lebanese Forces militia in January 1980 for signing a Syrian-brokered peace pact with opposition warlords.

The accord was scuttled by his ouster. Christian President Amin Gemayel and present Lebanese Forces militia Commander Samir Geagea, who teamed up to overthrow Mr. Hobeika, had since been at loggerheads with the Syrians.

Syria maintains 25,000 troops in eastern and northern Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League mandate to smother the Lebanese civil war. It also has a 7,500-strong contingent in Beirut's mainly Muslim sector.

The statement said Fr. Haddad, who was in charge of administrative affairs of the archbishopric, placed the 20-kilogramme (44-pound) bomb in the brick ceiling of Archbishop Andre Haddad's office Tuesday.

Despite the similarity in names, there was no indication that the two Haddads are related. "Minutes before the explosion at 9:30 p.m. (1830 GMT) on Tuesday, Father Haddad phoned Archbishop Haddad at his office, from the nearby Tell Shiba Hospital, to make certain that he was meeting with Mr. Hobeika and his aides as scheduled," the statement said.

It said the priest detonated the bomb by a remote control device that was found in the hospital with his fingerprints on it.

When investigators from Mr. Hobeika's militia "confronted Father Haddad with the charge and the evidence, he managed to snatch a pistol from one aide and shot himself to death below the chin," the statement said.

For its part, the archbishopric also issued a separate statement accusing Father Haddad of engineering the bombing that killed one person and wounded 30 others, including the archbishop and Mr. Hobeika.

The archbishop is still under treatment in Tell Shiba Hospital for injuries he suffered from the blast.

## Journalists direct own battles from 'war rooms'

DUBAI (R) — In a hotel room overlooking the Gulf, ship and aircraft VHF radios are monitored, convoys plotted, and helicopters dispatched at the moment of disaster.

The journalists who work here call it "the bunker."

Newsmen in boats from Kuwait to the Gulf of Oman have sailed through minefields, brushed an American frigate, got lost, run out of fuel, and rammed a tanker.

While risks in the Gulf pale in comparison to those of Beirut or other war zones, the dangers are real and logistics of coverage complex.

Television reporters and photographers have to go close in to get their shots.

A freelance cameraman who was on a 20-metre boat off the United Arab Emirates (UAE) after mine footage said he was "very nervous."

"Hit a mine and that means goodbye — matchsticks," said the

cameraman on assignment for CBS. Mine stories are now covered by aircraft.

Helicopters — usually shared by different news teams — cost up to \$2,000 per hour. They are used as many as nine hours a day, and on off-days cost as much as \$2,500 in stand-by fees.

CBS recently crossed the milestone of \$500,000 for its Gulf helicopter operations.

Local speedboat captains racing to pick up television tapes from offshore vessels get from 1,000 to \$1,500 a run.

"This is the toughest logistical story for us in the last decade," said Brent Sadler of Britain's Independent Television News (ITN). He has spent weeks on a boat combing the Gulf.

As long as the costs remain financial and not human, only the accounts seem to mind. But stories of mishaps are accumulating.

In a boat chasing an American

convoy off Bahrain, Sadler had a run-in with the U.S. Navy.

The captain of the frigate Hawes, trying to scare the journalists away, lost several feet of antenna when he scraped the journalists' smaller boat.

But Sadler also remembers the time the U.S. helicopter carrier Guadalcanal agreed to let his boat huddle close by on a particularly nervous night.

It is common for Iranian gunboats to fire flares as news helicopters approach. On one occasion, an ABC helicopter was chased off with automatic weapons fire.

"We didn't have the feeling they were firing directly at the helicopter," said ABC producer David Allen. "If they wanted to shoot it down, they could have."

Photographer David Mills was on a small boat when it rammed the side of a tanker, about four metres from the churning propeller.

"The screw was bigger than our boat," said Mills, who was shooting pictures for Newsweek.

The NBC operation includes what competitors call "the AWACS plane" — a twin-engine specially rigged with radar to scan the Gulf.

But news competition is high, so sending information from aircraft over VHF radio is a secretive business. ITN, for instance, uses two hooks, applying codes based on corresponding page numbers.

But despite the sophisticated equipment and codes, mistakes happen.

On at least one occasion, a news helicopter was using a different frequency than the warship trying to warn it away.

"In this war, it's really easy to get wiped out," said Mike Nelson, a photographer for Agence France Press.

He added: "And if we get shot down, it'll just be another story."

## Ethiopia shy of donor push for reforms

By Rory Channing  
Reuters

ADDIS ABABA — Ethiopia is shying away from making economic reforms which could result in getting substantial foreign aid, Western diplomats say.

They said the impoverished country would get quick access to nearly half a billion dollars if it made agricultural reforms with which, in principle, it seems to agree.

"They could comfortably get, say, \$400 million over the next four to five years — which is about all they could absorb," said a diplomat in Addis Ababa.

Chiefly, donors want the Marxist-Leninist state to give more incentives to its peasant farmers. Cash incentives to produce more are no longer taboo in several Marxist countries.

Ethiopia, barely recovered from the 1984-85 famine, is trying to head off a new food crisis. The state's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission says it needs 950,000 tonnes of food aid in the coming year and relief workers fear it may need more.

Drought in many areas has jeopardised a recovery that had got the economy about where it was before the famine, diplomats said. World prices of Ethiopian coffee, buoyant a year ago, are weak again.

The population, now 46 millions, is growing such that there are 1.3 million new mouths to feed each year. Per capita income is estimated to be a meagre \$128 a year.

Funds held up by the failure to undertake reforms include \$225 million earmarked under the European Community Lomé Convention and \$100 million at issue in negotiations with the World Bank which have dragged on for five years.

Sweden is among other donors willing to help but, like the EC and World Bank, it also urges reform in agriculture — chiefly provision of incentives for the

farmers who, with their families, make up 90 per cent of the population.

But diplomats said a recent policy address by President Mengistu Haile Mariam was disappointing.

Money, tractors, improved seed and fertiliser will be concentrated on 148 districts that produce surplus crops. More than 2,000 experts and specialised workers are being relieved of other duties to expand farming in these areas.

But Mengistu, a diplomat said, skirted the incentive issue. "What's being asked of him is to be a progressive socialist."

What's known as modern socialism. All the other African models, like Mozambique, are in this path.

Diplomats said government policies, traditional methods of cultivation and low state investment limited agriculture.

Insurgencies in heavily-populated Eritrea and Tigray also drain resources — diplomats say more than 20 per cent of the

budget for the past fiscal year, of \$2.2 billion, went on defence. Agriculture got 16.4 per cent.

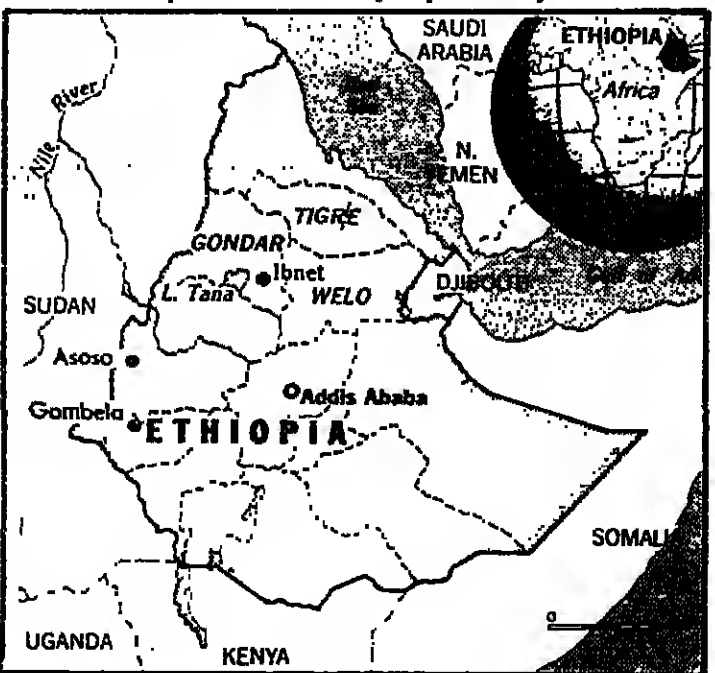
The balance of payments is meanwhile estimated to have been nearly \$50 million in the red in the fiscal year which ended on July 7, after a \$75 million surplus the year before.

Diplomats said that although gross domestic product rose almost 14 per cent in real terms in the fiscal year which ended mid-1986, the last for which figures were released, expansion was from a low level and in fact left GDP only 2.8 per cent up on 1983.

This was far below the 7.1 per cent growth in population.

Ethiopia has a generally sound reputation in repaying its foreign debts, estimated at \$1.94 billion this year.

Apart from some disputed debts to the United States for military aid dating from the pre-1974 rule of the late Emperor Haile Selassie, it repays promptly, diplomats say.



SAUDI ARABIA  
ETHIOPIA  
SUDAN  
GONDAR  
TIGRE  
WELO  
DIRE DAWA  
Asosa  
Gombari  
Oaddis Ababa  
UGANDA  
KENYA  
SOMALIA

## Israeli MP proposes law to enforce S. Africa sanctions

TEL AVIV (AP) — A legislator demanded Sunday that recently adopted Israeli sanctions against South Africa be enforced in law to guarantee that the government adheres to its own decision.

Legislator Yossi Sarid said he submitted such a proposal to parliament because Trade and Industry Minister Ariel Sharon, responsible for enforcing the bulk of the sanctions, is a vehement opponent of the measures.

"Without such a law, the government's decision would be meaningless," Sarid of the left-wing Citizens Rights Movement said in a telephone interview.

Sharon told Israel Radio Sunday that "in the cynical world of today, Israel should not become a spearhead that looks sometimes like a spearhead of fools."

On Wednesday, Israel's coalition government adopted 10 sanctions against South Africa.

The cabinet banned new investments and government loans, barred the use of Israel as a transit for sanction-husting third countries; froze the quota of iron and steel imports; banned the import of oil and Kruggerand gold coins; ruled out new scientific agreements; prohibited civil servants from visiting South Africa without cabinet approval; and will reduce sporting contacts.

Foreign Ministry Director General Yossi Beilin said Saturday the sanctions were mainly symbolic and would not seriously hurt the annual \$240 million trade between the two countries.

Sharon said the cabinet decision was a "mistake, because Israel turns into a country that leads in the struggle against South Africa. These decisions cause Israel a heavy damage."

## Italy's Gulf naval force transits Suez Canal

SUEZ (AP) — An Italian navy task force of three frigates and a supply ship entered the Suez Canal Sunday on their way to the Gulf, while three Italian minesweepers and a rescue ship delayed their passage.

Suez Canal officials in Suez, at the southern tip of the canal, said the eight Italian units had arrived at Port Said, the northern end of the waterway, on Saturday.

The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the Italian embassy had advised the canal authorities that the minesweepers and rescue ship were delaying their entry for an unknown period. No reason was given for the delay.

The three 502-tonne minesweepers are the Vieste, the Sapi and the Milazzo, all of the Lerici class. The rescue ship is the 3,000-tonne Anteo.

The other units, two Mistral class frigates, the Scirocco and the Grecale, the Wolf class frigate the Persepe and the 4,200-tonne supply ship the Vesuvio,

entered the canal around 0130 local time (2330 GMT Saturday) at the end of the 18-ship south-bound convoy.

They were expected in Suez Sunday afternoon.

The Italian government has said the ships are on a minesweeping mission to protect shipping and Italy's petroleum interests in the Gulf.

Italy is the sixth Western country to decide to send military vessels to the Gulf area after the United States, France, Britain, The Netherlands and Belgium.

## Bridgeton repairs due to end by mid-October

DUBAI (R) — Repairs to the supertanker Bridgeton, hit by a mine on the first U.S. escort mission through the Gulf, should be completed by mid-October, Dubai drydock sources said on Sunday.

Holed 18 miles off Iran's Farsi Island on July 24, the Bridgeton entered the drydock on Sept. 14, and the sources said repairs to the hull would take roughly 27 days.

The 401,382-tonne supertanker is one of eleven Kuwaiti vessels reflagged with the Stars and Stripes to get U.S. naval protection.

Iran has attacked Kuwaiti shipping in response to Iraqi strikes on its own vessels because the Emirate supports Iraq in the war.

## Emirate Airline crew held in gold case

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani customs authorities said on Sunday they had arrested a pilot and a first officer of Dubai's Emirates Airline after seizing gold bars weighing 3.25 kilograms from them at Karachi airport.

A statement said they were arrested on Saturday on arrival from Dubai. They were wearing airline uniforms although not on duty, it said.

An airline representative confirmed the two men were not on duty but were travelling as passengers.

The customs statement said: "The reason for being in full kit was obviously to hoodwink the customs... and pass through the crew-checking channel."

It said customs officers were also investigating the recovery of 8.5 kilograms of gold from a flight arriving from Dubai last week.

Customs authorities have set up a team to investigate other agencies at Karachi Airport in case they are involved in gold smuggling, customs sources said.

Much gold is smuggled to India from Pakistan.

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## Khomeni's wife hurt in Mecca riots — report

LONDON (R) — The wife of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was among those injured in July's riots in Mecca in which at least 400 people were killed, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday.

The British weekly quoted an Egyptian physician, who it did not identify, as saying he witnessed the arrival of Batool Khomeini at a hospital in the Saudi Arabian Holy City.

It reported Iranian sources said Mrs. Khomeini, 62, was leading the women's section of the Iranian procession to the Grand Mosque in Mecca when she was struck on the forehead by a stone.

The Observer said the procession was attacked by Saudi onlookers who were angered when some Iranians began chanting anti-Saudi slogans.

The Iranian sources said Mrs. Khomeini suffered cuts and shock, but her injuries were superficial and she has fully recovered.

The newspaper said the Iranian and Saudi governments did not disclose Mrs. Khomeini's presence at the pilgrimage and her injuries because they feared it would exacerbate the tense relations between the two countries.

Iranian pilgrims held anti-American demonstrations in Mecca July 31, defying a Saudi ban on such activities.

Saudi Arabia has said that during the demonstrations, 402 people, including 275 Iranians, perished in a stampede when Iranians attacked Saudis and pilgrims of other nationalities outside the Grand Mosque, prompting security forces to restore order.

Iran claims 320 Iranians were shot to death by Saudi security forces, 5,000 were injured and 200 arrested.

The Saudis denied there was any shooting.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	22:00	22:05	22:10	22:15	22:20	22:25	22:30	22:35	22:40	22:45	22:50	22:55	23:00	23:05	23:10	23:15	23:20	23:25	23:30	23:35	23:40	23:45	23:50	23:55	24:00
PROGRAMME ONE	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
PROGRAMME TWO	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
RADIO JORDAN	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
PROGRAMME ONE	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
PROGRAMME TWO	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	22:00	22:05	22:10	22:15	22:20	22:25	22:30	22:35	22:40	22:45	22:50	22:55	23:00	23:05	23:10	23:15	23:20	23:25	23:30	23:35	23:40	23:45	23:50	23:55	24:00
EXHIBITIONS	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
FEATURE FILM	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
VIDEO	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
CULTURAL CENTRES	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50
MUSEUMS	18:50	19:00	19:10	19:20	19:30	19:40	19:50	20:00	20:10	20:20	20:30	20:40	20:50	21:00	21:10	21:20	21:30	21:40	21:50	22:00	22:10	22:20	22:30	22:40	22:50

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	22:00	22:05	22:10	22:15	22:20	22:25	22:30	22:35	22:40	22:45	22:50	22:55	23:00	23:05
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## Minister of youth opens new centres in Mafrq, Irbid

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat Sunday opened the new premises of the Jordan Youth Organisation (JO) in Mafrq and heard a briefing by local officials on youth and sports activities in the governorate.

Later, the minister opened an exhibition of photographs depicting the life and struggles of the earlier Hasbanites and the Great Arab Revolt. The minister also held a meeting with Mr. Fayez Abbasi, governor of Mafrq, and discussed with him matters of concern to the region's youth sector and inspected work on a sports stadium in Mafrq city.

The first two stages of the project have been completed at the cost of JD 77,000, the minister was told.

In Irbid, the minister opened another JO building in the presence of Irbid Governor Akram Al Naser and local officials who briefed him on the youth activities in the region.

Irbid governorate has 64 youth clubs whose members now stand at 48,000.

## Haj Hassan urges abidance by labour regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan stressed that employers of non-Jordanian workers should abide by the labour regulations aimed at organising and controlling the labour market in the country.

The minister was speaking during a meeting which he chaired Sunday for ministry officials to evaluate and examine the implementation of the recent measures taken by the ministry to organise the labour market and to ensure that employers and foreign workers do not violate the recent regulations.

These measures, Mr. Haj Hassan added, include continuing search and inspection campaigns to control the labour market and to make available more job opportunities for Jordanian workers. These campaigns will be directed mainly at corporations which violate the labour law and at foreign workers who do not hold valid work permits or work in professions and jobs which are restricted to Jordanians only.



Minister of Communications Mhieddin Al Hussein (left) and the ministry's Under Secretary Abdullah Al Jazi during Sunday meeting (Petra photo).

## Officials study postal services

AMMAN (J.T.) — Newly-appointed under secretary of the Ministry of Communications Dr. Abdullah Al Jazi Sunday attended a meeting chaired by the minister of communications, Mr. Mhieddin Al Hussein, to discuss matters related to the improvement of post offices in Jordan.

The meeting endorsed a work plan for improving mail delivery services in the Kingdom and reviewed a report by a special committee on removing obstacles that impede post office work, according to a statement issued after the meeting.

Dr. Al Jazi, who replaced Mr. Mansour Ibn Tarif in the post as under secretary of the Ministry of Communications, earlier told Al Arab daily newspaper that he will embark on his new job by making tours of post offices around the Kingdom.

The minister said that directors of communication in various provinces should submit monthly reports on the progress of their work as well as proposals for improvement.

## Madaba schools get workshops

MADABA (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has completed work on three vocational workshops at the Imaduddin, Umm Faruq and Hisban schools in the Madaba district, according to Mr. Deeb Al Majali, director of education in the district.

Mr. Majali said that the workshops, intended to offer vocational and handicraft training to students, cost a total of JD 210,000. In addition, the ministry built a vocational training school for girls at the cost of JD 750,000. Mr. Majali said the school is the first of its kind in the district in the course of implementing the fifth educational project in the Kingdom.

He said that the school has 17 workshops and offers training in commerce, nursing, dress-making and laboratory work and has a library and sports facilities.



CAEU Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi Sunday presiding over a meeting of a committee charged with organising trade flow among Arab countries (Petra photo).

## Arab League official warns against increased trade dependency on West

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab League official based in Amman Sunday criticised the low-level trade exchange among Arab countries and their increased trade dependency on industrialised nations.

Mr. Mahdi Al Obeidi, secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) told a meeting that more than two thirds of Arab trade is now conducted with advanced and industrialised nations and that the Arab World's total exports registered a drop from \$14.2 billion in 1981 to \$7.2 billion in 1985.

Inter-Arab trade ranged between five to seven per cent of total exports between 1970 and 1985 and eight to 10 per cent of Arab imports in the same period, Mr. Obeidi said. He noted that the volume is marginal compared to the Arab World's trade with the rest of the world.

Mr. Obeidi, who was addressing the opening session of a committee charged with organising matters of customs and trade among Arab states, referred to a number of outstanding issues impeding trade between Arab countries and underlined the need for boosting inter-Arab trade and economic cooperation.

This is an essential step considering the current world economic recession and its impact on Arab economies, Mr. Obeidi added.

Inter-Arab economic and trade integration, he said, is required now more than any time in the past, he stressed.

This integration, he added, does not come through removing customs fees and few restrictions alone but rather through conducting a comprehensive plan to boost trade in the light of a draft plan that has been prepared by the CAEU and will be discussed by the committee members.

Taking part in the committee meeting are delegates representing Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Libya and South Yemen in addition to the regional offices of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development.

## Ministry of Energy pursues rationalisation drive

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Sunday announced that ministry teams were conducting studies aimed at rationalising energy consumption by major Jordanian industries to save between JD 3 to JD 5 million annually.

A ministry spokesman said that the study is part of a campaign to rationalise energy use which came as a result of a ministry's national rationalisation campaign which included studies on various industries and public and private transport.

Over the last year, the bulletin said, the ministry carried out public awareness campaigns through the media, urging rationalisation of energy consumption on all levels. It said consumption in the transport sector during 1986 remained at the 1985 levels despite the increase in the number of vehicles from 173,000 in 1985 to 179,000 in 1986.

Energy consumption was reduced also due to rationalisation in household use of energy, according to the bulletin. It said that there was an increase in the use of solar energy for water heating from 20,000 households in 1985 to 50,000 in 1986 causing a decline in the consumption of fuel.

The bulletin revealed that Jordan's energy cost in 1986 was 5.9 per cent of the gross national product (GNP), and considerably less than the 13 to 14 per cent average of GNP in previous years.

The decrease in consumption and the optimisation of energy use came as a result of a ministry's national rationalisation campaign which included studies on various industries and public and private transport.

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## Jordan to attend WHO meeting in Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a three-day meeting of the East Mediterranean regional committee due to open in Baghdad on Oct. 3 to discuss ways of ensuring health care for all citizens in the region by the year 2000.

A Health Ministry spokesman said the meeting, which will be sponsored by the World Health Organisation (WHO) will discuss setting up a health education programme for schools in the East Mediterranean region, developing medical procedures involving the transfusion of blood and preserving it, ways of stemming diarrhoea which causes a high mortality rate among children and other health programmes for the 1987/88 period.

The meeting, he added, will also discuss a report on the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the countries of the region. The WHO has reported that at least 108 AIDS cases had been reported in these countries in the past year, the spokesman said.

He said that Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh will represent Jordan at the meeting.

## Japan to assist development plan for occupied territories

By Nermeen Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Japan indicated on Sunday it would give assistance to Jordan's five-year development programme for the occupied West Bank and Gaza in addition to Tokyo's financial and technical assistance programmes to the Kingdom.

Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman Nobutake Odano, briefing journalists at a news conference on talks Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari held in Amman on Sunday, said Tokyo had not yet decided on "the form and amount" of such assistance which has to be approved by the Japanese parliament.

Odano said Mr. Kuranari's talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dudin and others covered Jordanian-Japanese relations and bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Odano expressed Japan's willingness to assist, fund and implement Jordan's development projects, especially in the area of irrigation and exploring for underground water in the Al Jafra area.

On the political level, Odano said that Japan supports United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 of July 20 calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war and called for the implementation of the resolution.

Odano said that Tokyo was against any military intervention in the Gulf war.

Odano said his country had appealed to both sides in the war to halt attacks on commercial shipping in the Gulf.

Dodging a question on Iraq's reported rejection of the Japanese appeal, Odano said Japan was "a very close friend of Iran and Iraq, and one of few (countries) which maintain contacts with both countries."

He reiterated Japan's long-standing position of not engaging in or assisting military action in world conflicts and cited the Japanese law which bans exports of arms to warring countries.

Odano expressed concern over Japanese shipping in Gulf in the context of the Iran-Iraq "tanker war." "The best way for us is to ask both sides to stop" attacking commercial ships, he said.

On Iran's apparent refusal to accept Resolution 598, the Japanese spokesman said his government was awaiting Iranian President Ali Khamenei to make clear Tehran's stand during his speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Tuesday.

Odano dismissed criticism that Japan was "not doing enough" to end the Gulf war. He said that Japan preferred to resort to diplomacy and peaceful means in contributing to resolving military conflicts.

He said Japan supported Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Kingdom's call for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East.

## Khatib recovering after successful bypass surgery

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture and Antiquities and Information Mohammad Al Khatib underwent an open-heart (coronary bypass) surgery on Sunday and was reported by his doctors in "very stable and good condition" hours after the operation.

## Wife of deputy premier dies

KARAK (J.T.) — Mrs. Hamideh Majali, wife of Mr. Abdul Wahab Al Majali, deputy prime minister and minister of state for prime ministry affairs, was laid to rest on Sunday in a funeral ceremony attended by senior government officials, Jordanian dignitaries and a large crowd of people.

Mrs. Majali passed away at dawn Sunday, after suffering a long-time illness.

His Majesty King Hussein deputed Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to take part in the burial ceremony and to offer the King's condolences to the Majali family.

His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, His Majesty's Personal Representative also deputed the director of his office, Mr. Turki Al Khraishah, to condole the Majali family.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, together with a number of ministers and other officials took part in the burial ceremony.



Mohammad Al Khatib

## Rawabdeh leaves for Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh today leaves for Egypt on an official visit at the invitation of Mr. Yousef Sabri Abu Taleb, the mayor of Cairo.

During the visit, Mr. Rawabdeh plans to hold talks with the mayor and other officials on means of bolstering cooperation between the Jordanian and Egyptian capitals in public services affairs.

Mr. Rawabdeh said that the talks will also cover the subject of twinning Amman with Cairo and exchanging technical and scientific information and experience between them for the sake of improving public services.

An Egyptian women delegation is, meanwhile, continuing a visit to Jordan by touring a number of community centres and inspecting social activities. The delegation, representing the social and community centres in Egyptian rural areas, were Sunday received by the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development Dr. Mohammad Al Suqr who briefed the guests on various activities carried out by the ministry.

Dr. Suqr also briefed the visiting team about Jordan's experience in community centres and their operations. The delegation earlier visited Hay Hamlan's community centre and examined its activities and services to the local community in the eastern districts of the capital.

## Jordan expands housing projects

AMMAN — The government is widening its financial net and strengthening its administrative structure to meet demand for low-cost housing from a population expanding at about 4 per cent a year.

Around \$12.5 million of \$15 million made available in April through a new USAID housing guarantee programme has already been taken up, and officials say prospects for the expansion of the programme are good.

Under an agreement signed in September 1986, the government can borrow on the U.S. market with a USAID guarantee. The Finance Ministry in April called for the first \$15 million of the \$25 million authorised under the scheme and on-lent the cash to the Housing Bank at about seven per cent annual interest. It was then lent to individual home buyers at 8 per cent interest and to developers at 9.5 per cent. Buyers with a maximum family income of JD 250 (\$728) a month can get a 15-year loan up to JD 7,616.

Of the \$25 million available, half is allocated to individual borrowers and half to private developers, to encourage them to participate in low-cost housing schemes. The Housing Bank signalled increased interest in supporting low-cost housing in November 1986, when it set up a special low-cost housing department. The department handles the USAID programme, urban development projects and Jordan Valley Authority housing projects. Its job is to increase the availability of mortgages to low-income families, encourage private-sector development and expand housing programmes in rural areas.

An increasingly dominant force in the low-cost housing sector is the Urban Development Department. It began work in Amman in 1980 and is expanding countrywide. The department upgrades squatter settlements and provides new sites. It also services estates for the poorest 15-40 per cent of the population, those with family incomes between JD 100-200 a month. The 15 per cent of the population earning less than JD 100 a month cannot afford the department's housing, although it hopes to include some small flats that would be within the range of most of this group.

In its first two schemes, the department upgraded five squatter sites and provided 7,300 new units around Amman.

In the third scheme, for which the World Bank has agreed to provide \$26 million of a total of \$93 million, two-thirds of work will be upgrading; the remainder will concentrate on sites and services. The project will be extended to Aqaba, Irbid, Madaba, Zarqa and other towns as required.

Prices for new housing units range from about JD 2,000-5,000; buyers can get loans from the Housing Bank both for purchase and unit expansion. Urban Development Department buyers have also benefited from the USAID programme. Of 2,155 loans granted under the programme by the end of April, 655 were for department beneficiaries.

The second major public housing institution is the Housing Corporation, which caters to buyers with incomes in the JD 200-250 a month range.

In the 1980-85 plan, the corporation built an average of 1,020 units a year. The current plan (1986-90) originally envisaged a total of 12,990 units, an average of 2,598 a year. However, this included completion of the 3,698-unit Abu Nuseir estate and construction of a 2,000-home estate for Queen Alia International airport employees. The corporation ran into major problems with the Abu Nuseir estate: rising costs pushed units beyond the range of the low-income buyers for whom they were designed.

The corporation has now postponed the airport housing scheme and is to concentrate on smaller, more manageable projects countrywide, although this will bring its annual building rate down to about 1,450 units.

The success of the Urban Development Department's approach has been generally acknowledged, but it does face financial and administrative problems. The estimated annual need for 7,000 low-cost units can only be met if private developers are attracted to the market.

The housing sector has benefited from heavy private investment in the past. In the 1981-85 plan, JD 782 million was invested in housing, of which the private sector provided 88.1 per cent, compared with 57.6 per cent originally called for. Most of the money was spent on upper and middle-class housing. There are now about 5,000 middle-class homes standing empty in Amman alone. Of an overall 23,000 units needed during the plan period, only 10,000 were built. Almost 40 per cent of Amman's population live four or more to a room.

The 1986-90 plan includes various measures to ease the situation, including more government finance to strengthen the Housing Bank and Housing Corporation. The plan also calls for more local production of low-cost building materials, and the introduction of mass production techniques and designs that match cost against standards required.

The key remains the volume of private investment that can be attracted. Planned measures include classifying low-income housing projects by the private sector, so that they can benefit from legislation encouraging investment, and easing regulations to reduce costs.

Legislation is also needed to ensure the recovery of private investment in low-income housing, and to provide guarantees for such schemes. Private-sector interest is likely to remain weak without such guarantees, leaving the bulk of low-income housing provision to the government — Middle East Economic Digest.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### GUVS president receives Egyptian delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS), Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib Saturday received a delegation representing voluntary organisations in Egypt currently on a visit to Jordan. Dr. Khatib briefed the delegation on the voluntary activities in Jordan and achievements made in this field as well as support and services which the GUVS extends to charitable societies especially those in the occupied Arab territories. The two sides also discussed cooperation between voluntary bodies in Jordan and Egypt.

### German press delegation visits Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — A West German press delegation Saturday visited the Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) and met with its President Bassam Qaqish. Mr. Qaqish briefed the delegation on the authority's achievements and its development projects. The delegation watched a documentary about Aqaba city and its economic and touristic importance. They also visited the national tourist camp and the Egyptian Pharaoh Island.

### National products to be displayed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Industry announced that it is involved in final arrangements for setting up a permanent exhibition of Jordanian national products. The exhibition, to be created on a 800 sq.m. piece of land, is designed to display national products for the Jordanian public.

### UNESCO education session to begin

AMMAN (Petra) — The third working session on the international agreement on higher education in the Arab World will start Monday and will include delegates from Jordan, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates. The session is organised by the (UNESCO).

### Education chief to attend seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi will participate in a seminar on education in the Arab World, due to be held in Bahrain on Oct. 3. The three-day meeting has been organised by the Arab Thought Forum, in cooperation with the Arab League Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO).

## Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8

(Continued from page 1)

terms for ending the war in a meeting in New York with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

A total of 14 foreign ministers attended Sunday's session. Most planned to fly to New York to attend U.N. General Assembly debates.

Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) political department, was also present while other league members, including Libya, sent lower-level representatives.

Arab summits are supposed to

be held annually but regular sessions have not taken place since 1982 because of differences on a range of issues. Saudi Arabia will host the next regular summit as well as when there is an agreement.

There have been a number of special summits with discussion limited to topics agreed in advance. The last was in Casablanca, Morocco, in 1985.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak called on Arabs to unite as they headed for the November summit.

"I have told the Arabs more than a hundred times: 'Hold a meeting and come to an agreement even without Egypt,'" the Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted Mr. Mubarak telling reporters as news of the league summit broke.

"We are ready to keep up with you for the good of the Arab people," Mr. Mubarak said.

Egypt has been excluded from the Arab League since 1979 because of its treaty with Israel.

Alluding to Arab policy on the Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Mubarak said he saw "a prevalent state of division and fragmentation."

"By majority, we can stand up to threats facing the Arab Nation," he added but did not elaborate.

## Regent: Gulf war should be stopped, not contained

(Continued from page 1)

basic principles in Jordan's foreign policies towards various issues with special focus on the Palestine problem and the conflicts in the Middle East region.

At the meeting held at the Royal Court, Prince Hassan expressed satisfaction over Japanese-Jordanian cooperation and be called for efforts to further develop bilateral relations and cooperation in different fields.

Mr. Kuranari paid tribute to bilateral relations and expressed hope that they would be strengthened and expanded to serve the peoples of Japan and Jordan.

The meeting was in the presence of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Acting Foreign Minister Marwan Dudin and a delegation accompanying Mr. Kuranari on his visit to Jordan.

Earlier, Mr. Kuranari met with Mr. Rifai in the presence of Mr. Dudin to discuss Middle East

developments and current efforts for a just and durable peace.

Mr. Rifai said there could be no just and permanent peace in the region except through the proposed international conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all concerned parties. Mr. Rifai also emphasised the need for the implementation of Resolution 598 which calls for an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

The Japanese minister said that his country supported Jordan's call for an international conference and for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and measures to safeguard free navigation in the Gulf.

Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama and the Japanese delegation attended the meeting.

Mr. Kuranari was later accompanied by Prince Hassan and Mr. Dudin and the Japanese ambassador on a visit to the Jerash refugee camp where they inspected a boys school being constructed through a contribution of \$500,000 from the Japanese government. They also visited a girls school in the camp run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Mr. Kuranari announced his government's contribution for building a new girls school but no figure was disclosed.

A UNRWA release said the two schools would replace existing dilapidated school premises accommodating some 3,195 boys and girls. UNRWA's Acting Director in Jordan Dennis Brown made a speech on the occasion expressing appreciation to the Japanese government for its generous contributions to UNRWA.

Japan, a member of UNRWA's Advisory Commission, is a major donor to the agency.



# Jordan Times

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## Looking forward to summit

AN ARAB summit was overdue. And at last, we will have one taking place in Amman beginning Nov. 8 this year. Jordan can take a fair share of credit from the fact that the venue chosen for the summit is Amman. For the past two years, His Majesty King Hussein has been going around the capitals of various Arab countries, exhorting their leaders to meet at a summit in order to appraise the common problems and try to resolve them collectively. His untiring efforts have finally come to fruition and certainly tributes, first and foremost must go to His Majesty.

Over the past several months, King Hussein has been focussing attention on two major problems endangering Arab security in the Middle East. One is the Iran-Iraq war. While Jordan has been supporting Iraq's stand throughout, not all Arab states have backed up Iraq. Of late, Iran has escalated the war in a measure that it has now come to the threshold of other Arab countries in the Gulf. In the wake of the Iranian threat to destabilise the Arab Gulf countries and the apparent ineffective mission of U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to arrange a ceasefire, the summit leaders will, necessarily, have to adopt a common strategy to end the Gulf war that has already spilled much Arab blood and wasted immense precious resources.

The second problem is the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the Palestinian problem. King Hussein's proposal and advocacy of resolving this problem through an international conference with all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) actively participating in it, already has almost won universal acceptance. But Israel is adamantly opposed to it. The United States which could have some influence over Israel is reluctant to pressure the Israelis to commit to a negotiated peace settlement. An important task of the Arab summit would be to adopt a common political stand to deal with the Israeli intransigence and also to bring pressure on the U.S. to address the Arab-Israeli problem in an even-handed manner.

The coming Arab summit will have to grapple with these two problems as they vitally affect Arab lives in the region. A summit in itself means nothing unless it is a means to an end. In this case a comprehensive common Arab approach and a common consensus should ultimately evolve in effectively bringing the Gulf war to an end and push the concept of the international conference to make it acceptable to Israel and the United States. The whole Arab World looks forward to the success of the coming summit.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: A tiny step forward

THE U.S.-Soviet agreement on the removal of medium and short range nuclear missiles from Europe and Asia represent a major success not only for the two superpowers but also for the world community at large. This historic event constitutes one step on the road for freeing human kind from the horrors of nuclear holocaust and opens the way for the re-establishment of world peace, security and prosperity for all world nations. It is hoped now that the U.S. will abandon its "Star Wars" programme for the sake of enhancing the cause of world peace, and it is hoped that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will embark on meaningful measures leading to the establishment of just and durable peace in our Middle East region. The world nations realise that it is Israel's occupation of Arab territory that continues to pose a serious threat to world peace; and the Zionists realise that any rapprochement and detente between the East and West does not serve the world Zionism's dreams and objectives. Therefore, ending Israel's aggression in our area represents the sole remedy for re-instituting peace and stability; and solving the Palestine problem remains one of the most urgent and most important steps that should be taken in this direction. The Palestine problem could form one of the most important questions on the agenda of the U.S. and Soviet heads of state in their forthcoming summit, if the Arabs know how to unify their stand and prove capable of presenting their case to the world powers.

#### Al Dustour: Looking on Tunis

AMID a dangerous escalation of the Gulf conflict which followed diplomatic moves on the part of the United Nations, the Arab region now witnesses a meeting in Tunis by Arab foreign ministers who would consider measures to be taken against Iran to force it to abide by U.N. principles, and respond to calls of peace. The foreign ministers meet exactly on schedule, and at the end of period of time given in the Iranian rulers to implement the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 calling for an end to the war in the Gulf and to end their threats against the Arab Nation at large. These ministers will naturally look into the prospect of severing the Arab Nation's ties with Iran in implementation of their earlier decision on this subject. They are expected to do so in view of the current hostile activity Iran is launching in the Gulf and in the light of Iran's official negative response to the United Nations with regard to the implementation of the Security Council resolution. But since Arab states still disagree on the proper measure to be taken against Iran — whether to freeze or sever relations altogether — then there must be a higher meeting at the summit level to deal with the question and to stem Tehran's continued aggression on an Arab sister state. We urge the Arab foreign ministers to take a very firm stand at their meeting Sunday and support their efforts to take a proper action against Iran; and call for an Arab summit as soon as possible to force Iran to respond to the call of reason.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: A common Arab action?

THE Arab League Council Sunday meets again at the foreign ministers level to try to find means of forcing Iran to accept and implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on ending the war with Iraq. Since Iran has failed to accept the resolution it is quite natural for the Arab League to adopt proper measures to force Iran to do so in implementation of an earlier decision by Arab foreign ministers. Sept. 20 was the deadline given to Tehran to abide by the resolution and end its war with Iraq, otherwise it would face the prospect of boycott of relations with the Arab World. The foreign ministers should not hesitate to take such a drastic measure against Iran and should also pave the way for holding an Arab summit meeting as soon as possible to discuss measures to be taken to deter Iran from continuing the war on Iraq. Such a summit would be needed also to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East problem.

# Law and order on solid grounds

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

THE police, judiciary and relevant governmental departments should combine efforts to ensure security, legitimacy, supremacy of law, and guarantee human and individual rights. With these words, Crown Prince Hassan opened his keynote address to the opening session of the 12th conference of the Arab police chiefs in Amman on September 15. The Regent went on to say to the assembled heads of the police forces in the Arab World that the proposed three pillars on which the united and coordinated security efforts by Arab countries should rest would aim, inter alia, to preempt accusations of "ignorance and disrespect for human rights" constantly levelled against Third World countries; and offer the kind of comprehensive and broadly based security and law and order which are realisable on the foundation of the inter-relationship between development of human rights and security. The Crown Prince also underlined the deprivation factor as one of the principal causes for the disruption of law and order in many countries of the world especially in the developing countries in which the Arab countries are the founding fathers.

I take pride in maintaining that the inaugurating words of Prince Hassan to the police conference in Amman would go down in contemporary history of the Third World, not to mention their ancient history, as the first ever attempt by a developing country leader to present the issue of law and order from the perspective of the sophisticated and developed world. I am sure that the words of the Regent to the chiefs of police in the Arab World are a source of great pride and infinite satisfaction to all of us who genuinely care about security and development in the developing countries. I only wish that the inaugurating speech of Crown Prince Hassan to the police conference could be highlighted even more locally and regionally. I also wish that its contents could be further disseminated and acted upon starting with our country. I even respectfully suggest that the principal components of the Regent's address be incorporated in the presentations of our representatives in the various international fora which deal with issues of development, law and order and human rights. After all, the profound lecture of Prince Hassan was meant to drive home the message that the developing countries, the Arab states included, often, if not always, fail to discern the interrelationship between the various chains which in their well-coordinated combination offer the only genuine and lasting peace and security in any given country. The intricate balance or equilibrium between the three principal elements as

outlined by the Crown Prince must not be molested or interfered with lest the result be contrary to or disruptive of the desired level of law and order which we all yearn and strive for in our midst and the midst of the countries in our region. This far-sightedness and penetrating analytical approach as offered by the Prince must have caught many of us including those attending the police conference by surprise. Some of us and some of them would surely make the grave mistake of treating the speech as mere public relations presentation not meant to be heeded or acted upon. The majority of "us" and "them," I hope, would not commit that outrageous blunder and instead would give the words of Prince Hassan their due. Otherwise, the cause of law and order in its broader context will falter and those who are charged with our security and protection will end up becoming the principal enemies of state security and stability, albeit unintentionally.

In underscoring the relevancy of deprivation and the gap between the rich and poor on the state and personal levels, the Prince had this to say: "We should help the poor countries in their fight against deprivation and its negative consequences. We should assist the drought-stricken countries to overcome their famine problems." In this vein, Prince Hassan reminded the audience of his proposal to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1982 to set-up an independent commission for humanitarian issues with a mandate to help achieve a new international humanitarian order. It will be recalled that the last session of the commission was held in Amman last winter when it adopted a series of recommendations and proposals tackling a variety of topics and concerns ranging from famine, to desertification and street children.

The thoughts and proposals submitted by Prince Hassan to the participating chiefs of Arab police forces are supported inter alia by empirical study and experience gained by the developed countries all over the world. By and large there is no breakdown of law and order in the developed countries and generally speaking they have succeeded in maintaining balanced and lasting law and order based on the comprehensive approach suggested by Prince Hassan. To be sure, in some of them, the pendulum was allowed to swing too far to the direction of individual rights in violation of public right. In such instances the balance between the various components or elements that act interwovenly to offer the genuine peace and security was again distorted and unduly contravened. The United States offers a prime example where such imbalance was allowed to

nurture and take root. In the majority of the developed countries, the uneasy balance was maintained with considerable degree of success. We in the developing world can certainly draw a lot on the experience gained by the developed world and become able to strike a reasonable balance between the various considerations which in their totality offer the most viable formula for peace and security at home. The strategy for law and order in the Arab World cannot remain up to the discretion of simplistic personnel who tend to view matters in black and white terms and often act without seeing beyond their immediate noses. The stakes are much too high to leave the hard-core and long range issues of law and order to simplistic analysis and application. It would indeed be comforting and reassuring to know that the words of Prince Hassan could effectively become the guiding light for all Arab chiefs of police and other departments charged with the task of securing general peace, security and stability. I am sure that the perspectives and orientations presented to the Arab chiefs of police were a source of tremendous inspiration. The fact that the heads of the Arab delegations attending the Amman conference have decided to adopt the address of Prince Hassan as an official document of the conference is a clear and positive sign that its contents will be duly observed and acted upon. The decision also implies, as indeed it should, that human rights in their individual as well their collective aspects, will be further promoted and protected in executing futuristic strategies for public security and stability.

Also gratifying is the decision of the Arab chiefs of police attending the conference to include the comprehensive strategy for security and genuine stability in the overall development plans of the respective Arab countries participating in the conference. The incorporation of the sophisticated Jordanian strategy for law and order as a model to emulate is also a cause for satisfaction to all of us.

If I have a comment or observation to make to such Arab police conferences it would be in the form of proposing henceforth the involvement and participation of Arab experts in socio-economic, political and human rights endeavours in all future conferences in order to provide the comprehensive representations for the three principal elements that the Prince has so wisely pointed out in his speech to the conferees. Only through such broadening of orientations and perspectives can we secure and assure the optimum genuine and lasting peace and stability in our midst.

## Gaza's unions grasp the nettle

By Paul Cossali

The writer is co-author of *Stateless in Gaza*. Zed Press, London 1986. This article is reprinted from *Middle East International*, London.

ON February 21 a unique event took place in Gaza. Outside a dust-brown building overlooking the city's sprawling Shujaiya quarter, scores of Palestinian workers gathered to cast their votes in the first union elections held in the Gaza Strip since the beginning of Israel's occupation. The election, for the Builders and Carpenters Union (BCU), was watched closely by those on both sides of Gaza's divide. For many Palestinian workers and union activists, the election for the BCU executive was seen as the first step in revitalising Gaza's long dormant trade unions. For the Strip's military governor, who had ordered the Israeli army to prevent the election after a banning order had been ignored, the BCU initiative was a challenge to 20 years of occupation policy.

Some 60,000 Gazans spend their days in the factories and building sites of Israel. Their employment dates back to the carrot and stick counter-insurgency campaign waged by Israel in the late 60s and early 70s. While Ariel Sharon drove his bulldozers through Gaza's tightly packed camps in a successful attempt to flush out the fighters who had prevented the Israelis establishing control over the Strip, Moshe Dayan offered their would-be replacements the prospect of work inside the Green Line. Despite the opposition of the different military and political organisations in Gaza, who warned of the consequences of dependency on Israel, it didn't take a great deal of encouragement to persuade Gazans to board the workers' buses going north. Job opportunities in Gaza were almost non-existent, wages in Israel were initially high, and with the armed struggle on the point of collapse the spirit of collective resistance was seriously compromised.

As the number of Gazans working in Israel grew throughout the 1970s, wages slumped and conditions deteriorated. Many Israeli enterprises thrived on an apparently inexhaustible supply of cheap Palestinian labour, but few Gazans enjoyed either job security or social security benefits. Instead the roadside labour markets and increasing numbers of child workers became symbols of an exploitation to which the authorities seemed happy to turn a blind eye.

Unlike the West Bank, there were no unions in Gaza to defend the workers' interests. Six trade unions had been established in the Strip during the Egyptian administration, but all union activity in Gaza was banned by the Israelis in the aftermath of the occupation. In 1979, following pressure from the ILO, the Israelis agreed to lift the ban on Gaza's unions, but ensured that they remained effectively powerless by insisting that they could neither hold elections nor extend their membership beyond the handful of ageing men who had been union members before 1967.

After applications for the right to recruit new members had been turned down by the military authorities, this restriction was quietly flouted by the unions.

ber of workers who were present. On the election day, workers attempting to get to Gaza's union building found the area sealed off by soldiers. Undeterred, they moved on to the Red Cross building where the election took place.

As with the CBU, reprisals followed. Tal'at Laffi, who had been arrested in the sloop before the election and had been elected onto the new executive in his absence, was left with a fractured arm and internal injuries as a result of interrogation by the Shin Bet. Other union officers were repeatedly summoned by the authorities and ordered to cease their union activity. In the words of CESWU member, Hussein Al Jamal, "First they told me that unions were OK, that they had nothing against them, but that we should shut down until Peres came to power when the climate would be more favourable. Then they told me that Israel was like an elephant and the Gaza unions like a blade of grass and that unless we stopped our activities, the elephant would crush the grass."

On 27 May the military administration sent letters to eight members of the newly elected executive boards barring them from union activity. The stated reason for the banning order was that under Egyptian Labour Law, no person convicted of a criminal offence is entitled to hold union office. Although the letters charged that all eight were being barred for "committing a crime", two of those included had never been convicted of any offence while the remaining six have only ever been convicted of "membership in an illegal organisation." Under the labour law, such security convictions are not considered evidence of criminal activity. That the authorities resort to quoting Egyptian Labour Law to justify trade union repression is viewed with bitter amusement by Gaza's unionists. As one activist pointed out, "The Israelis themselves are in violation of a whole series of labour laws. They forbade union elections, which must be held every two years, they didn't go through the due legal process in barring the eight unionists, and they continue to recognise as union leaders people who are factory owners and employ large numbers of people."

In June, two other unions in Gaza, the Tailors and the Drivers' Unions, held their own elections. In secret and with almost 40% turnout, the election was the first advanced publicly. The eight unionists who have been barred from activity are refusing to stop their union work, but for the time being are not entering the union building. The unions are considering taking the authorities to court over the ban, and are confident of winning.

For their part, the Israelis continue to repeat to anyone who is prepared to listen that Gaza's unions are political fronts which are inciting hostile elements. So far, their evidence is that "inflammatory literature" has been seized at "illegal union meetings." Yet a 1987 ILO report on the conditions of workers in the occupied territories said that it found no evidence for Israel's allegation that Palestinian unions were political bodies. More worrying from the Israeli point of view, was the recent decision by the British union, NALGO, to ionists who have been barred from activity are refusing to stop union federation, Histadrut.

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# '60 Minutes': A TV hit at 20 years in the U.S.

By Peter J. Boyer

NEW YORK — The morning had just begun and Don Hewitt was already quite agitated, which drew no special notice, as agitation is Hewitt's natural state. The executive producer of "60 Minutes" was aroused by a magazine advertisement trumpeting the fall schedule of the CBS television network. It listed every show but one — Hewitt's "60 Minutes."

"It's no insult to us," he said. "It's a lousy ad anyway. But for their own sake, you know what this ad ought to say?" And then he imagined a more suitable one featuring "60 Minutes" in big, bold letters at the top, and below, in smaller type, would be all the other CBS shows.

Hewitt has a point. At CBS, there is everything else. In a medium in which 10 years is forever, it has endured through all or part of five U.S. presidencies.

In the prime time environment, "60 Minutes" has been an epic hit. The broadcast has finished among the top 10 shows in the ratings for 10 consecutive years. It has made more money for CBS than any other show at the network ever has — in at least one year making the difference between profit and loss.

As "60 Minutes" enters its 20th season, there are undercurrents of uncertainty. The most enduring programme on television is also the oldest; the average age of its on-camera stars is 57. Mike Wallace, the back-bone of the broadcast and one of its two (with Harry Reasoner) original correspondents, will be 70 before this season ends and seriously consid-

ered retiring after last season; Reasoner, 64, is recovering from major lung surgery; Hewitt is 64.

There has been speculation suggesting that the broadcast's youngest and newest correspondent, Diane Sawyer, 41, is a candidate for other jobs, most notably an anchor chair on the "CBS Evening News." There will be new Sunday-night competition in the form of NFL football on cable on the West Coast, and a new ratings system, called "people meters," which is believed to favour younger audiences, looms with dangerous possibility.

Hewitt makes no promises for the continued success of "60 Minutes" after his contract expires. Of course, his contract runs until 1996.

In 1968, when "60 Minutes" appeared there was a firmer commitment to public-affairs programmes than there came to be, and "60 Minutes" was allowed to live despite low ratings. It moved around on the schedule and then, in 1975, CBS moved it to Sunday at 7 P.M., a time reserved for public-affairs and family programming making for relatively weak competition. There, all the latest commercialism of "60 Minutes" bloomed, and it was quickly apparent that Hewitt's programme was anything but another news broadcast. It was a news-entertainment hybrid, news as a show. Hewitt thought of his correspondents as "a repository group of reporters." They are paid show-business salaries — each of the correspondents earning about \$1 million a year and Hewitt himself earning approximately \$2.5 million annually.

The broadcast concerned itself not only with public affairs but with fluff, too. There was also an



Harry Reasoner, Morley Safer, Ed Bradley (seated), Diane Sawyer, Mike Wallace face producer Don Hewitt.

interview with the political humorist Art Buchwald, the first of what was to become a "60 Minutes" staple — the celebrity interview.

Even serious subjects, such as investigative reporting, were entertaining, presented in the same "60 Minutes" expose style — the nervous culprit, cornered by the tightly framed "60 Minutes" camera, or Mike Wallace, the avenging angel in a trench coat, pursuing baddies out of their homes and down the street, with cameras rolling.

At the end of 1976 season, "60 Minutes" became a hit show, and that changed everything. It suddenly became apparent that a hit prime-time news programme was a property of unimaginable worth, infinitely more valuable than a hit entertainment show.

Hewitt became a bona fide power broker at CBS, gaining the ear of top company executives, and he didn't always hesitate to

offer his opinions on matters not directly related to "60 Minutes." There is much talk of the "60 Minutes" unit as a family, as it seems to be. And in the last year, there has been some family bickering. When Sawyer was being discussed as a possible co-anchor with Rather on "Evening News," or as the host of her own news series, Hewitt is said to have been outraged.

Sawyer, on the road for "60 Minutes" last week, said, "I love '60 Minutes.' '60 Minutes' is where I want to be." Earlier in the year, there was some grief between Hewitt and Andy Rooney, the resident humorist whose segment, "A Few Minutes With Andy Rooney," has been one of the most popular portions of the broadcast since it started in 1978. Rooney, who spent most of his career at CBS as a writer, refused to appear on "60 Minutes" when the Writers Guild of America was striking CBS News

last winter. Hewitt observed that Rooney continued to collect his salary and to use CBS news offices to write his newspaper column during the strike and openly considered replacing Rooney on the show.

For all the diversions, though, Hewitt remains the essential producer. "He screens each piece that goes on the air at least twice and more often three times, depending on how sticky his fingers are," Morley Safer said.

When ratings sagged three years ago and critics complained that "60 Minutes" had lost some of its edge, Hewitt geared up, redirected the broadcast's focus on world hot spots, and "60 Minutes" began to make news again and recover lost ratings ground.

"It's the beginning of the 20th year," Reasoner said, "and as you get that long, you should be making evolutionary changes. And I assume Don is making

them." Hewitt is already making contingency plans, and has in mind several candidates for a "60 Minutes" job should one become available.

For all the excitement that Hewitt and his unit occasionally stir inside CBS News, "60 Minutes" has mostly been the source of torment for the other networks, the linchpin of an unassailable Sunday-night lineup. Brandon Tartikoff, the president of NBC has given up trying to overtake "60 Minutes" by "counterprogramming" it — by placing a show appealing to a different type of audience opposite "60 Minutes." But next year, Tartikoff said, NBC will go after "60 Minutes" with something new: a show being called "90 Minutes" that would be an all-out, network-wide effort. He declined to elaborate.

It is true that the "60 Minutes" audience is ageing along with the show, but it remains one of the most valuable to advertisers. Commercials on the broadcast will sell for \$225,000 to \$250,000 per 30-second spot this season; each episode has 13 30-second commercials; that means that CBS can bring in roughly \$3 million per broadcast in revenues, against a per-show cost of less than \$800,000.

Those are numbers that even the most devoted adversary can admire. And despite the age of its stars, despite the age of its audience, despite the portents of erosion, "60 Minutes" remains a show quite apart. Gerald Jaffe, vice president in charge of research at NBC, offers the highest sort of praise in a single sentence: "I wish we had '60 Minutes'" — New York Times.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Orderly contacts

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH on Tuesday denied press reports concerning an unknown epidemic which, according to previous reports, afflicted over 800 people in the northern village of Akraha in late July.

The ministry said that only 80 villagers were struck by this "influenza-type" disease and an additional 40 were estimated to be affected by the virus. So, according to the ministry, the overall number does not exceed 120.

Great. One-hundred-twenty sick people in a village of 1,500 inhabitants. Isn't this serious enough? In fact it was, because the ministry took measures to control the spreading of this highly-contagious airborne disease. But just guess what the measure was? To discourage intimate contact. I really wonder how the Ministry of Health was able to do that. And I think they should tell us more about it, for the benefit of the whole world which is trying to discourage people with AIDS from any intimate contact.

So how did the ministry act in Akraha? Did they just give advices to the patients or did they take more practical measures? Maybe married people were asked to separate. Women to go back to their parents' homes. Men to occupy their evenings with reading or playing backgammon. Or maybe a special alarm system was installed that would ring a bell whenever one of the patients was trying to have intimate contact with someone.

I wish the Ministry of Health would tell us more about this.

## Secrets of the master of secrets

Secrecy and Power: The Life of J. Edgar Hoover by Richard Gid Powers, Hutchinson, 1987

By Syed Neaz Ahmad

LONDON — J. Edgar Hoover's death came as a shock to the American nation in 1972. He had run the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 48 years, working under eight presidents and 10 attorney generals. Through the vicissitudes of half a century, he built the FBI, but above all himself, into a national institution. To the political right he was a hero, a bulwark against the nation's enemies; to the left he was a tyrant, a threat to civil liberties.

An objective assessment of Hoover's work and worth was difficult prior to his death because of the secrecy in which he shrouded the FBI's activities. Only six weeks after his death, however, the Watergate break-ins generated a public impulse to look inside and evaluate the FBI more searchingly, a process which would be assisted by the Freedom of Information Act.

In *Secrecy and Power*, Richard Powers has taken full advantage of the Act. By studying presidential papers and FBI files he has produced the most carefully researched, scholarly and authoritative biography of Hoover to date.

He dwells at length on Hoover's early childhood and upbringing in Seward Square, Washington — a kind of American Acacia Avenue, heavy with white middle-class respectability. It was a garden protected against the infiltration of "Jim Crow," together with all foreign ideas and permissive standards.

Hoover's habitual moral fervour in public speeches also owed much to Seward Square's legacy, but it was strongly at odds with his lifestyle as director of the FBI. On this subject the author Richard Powers is restrained, especially in his handling of Hoover's lifelong friendship with his associate director, Clyde Tolson, a relationship alleged in Washington gossip to be homosexual.

The contrasts between this friendship and Hoover's public condemnation of homosexuality can be seen as one of a number of inconsistencies in his character. He condemned corruption and was ever vigilant against it in the bureau; yet he was prepared himself to accept free restaurant

meals; to take holidays on the bureau's budget; to use bureau personnel and resources for his own whim and benefit; to take gifts from his subordinates, which were often the clue to some dramatic promotions; and to keep the cash proceeds from books ghosted for him by bureau staff.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is Powers's description of Hoover's relationships with the White House, where his influence waxed and waned with different presidents. Powers does not pull his punches.

"The relationship between Hoover and Roosevelt," says the author, "erased any limit set by custom or law to the requests the president might make of the FBI director, or to the favours the director might do for the president." The favours included passing on political gossip about Roosevelt's friends and enemies and information about the shades of election opponents — shades of Watergate?

The election of John F. Kennedy coincided with the beginning of Hoover's last decade and with the period in which he would be out of step and out of sympathy with the spirit of the times. While Kennedy stood for liberalism, concern for minorities, sociological approaches to crime and youth culture, Hoover continued to fulminate against the "heavily punks" who were coded by "muddled-headed sentimentality." His hatred for the Kennedys, particularly for Robert as attorney general, led to vendetta in which he was prepared to use the contents of his notorious secret files to influence their policies and preserve his own power, a power which he later abused to preside over an FBI campaign to destroy Martin Luther King. Robert Kennedy's verdict was "dangerous" and "rather psycho."

For many, Hoover's "G-man" image of the '30s and '40s will be the strongest impression of his directorship of the FBI. But there is more to the FBI than Hoover's image. Having exposed all the myths about the bureau and revealed the wars of its director, the author Richard Powers gives Hoover and the bureau due credit. He concludes that Hoover's one incontestable merit was his organising ability and his creation of one of the great institutions of America.

— Arab News.

## Frankfurt motor show points to car's high-tech future

By Paul Johnston

Reuters

FRANKFURT, West Germany — The car of the future will warn the driver if he is about to hit something, use satellite signals to tell him where he is, and adjust seat and pedals automatically to his requirements.

Windscreen wipers will switch themselves on if it starts raining, and a compact disc player will adjust its volume according to how many people are in the car. These were some of the futuristic models from Ford and Toyota were one of the main attractions at the biennial exhibition which opened to the public on September 11 and continues until September 20.

Ford's showpiece was the HEX Ghia Aerostar, a six-seater van, which cost \$7 million to develop and boasts 26 computers. Toyota was displaying its FXV-2, a two-door coupe whose low-set trapezoid form is intended to give an idea of the car of the 1990s.

The high-tech qualities of these cars show up even before the driver moves off. The moment the motorist puts his personalised key into the Ford car's ignition, the driver's seat, the mirrors and the pedals all automatically adjust to his pre-set requirements.

The Ford model's sensors detect obstacles around the car, including the car's blindspot, and give optical and sound warning signals if there is any danger of collision.



The latest BMW model displayed at Frankfurt fair

Toyota's car includes a similar device. With the car set on cruise control, sensors monitor the distance from the vehicle in front and a computer automatically reduces speed if this distance falls below certain safety limits.

The FXV-2 also includes a navigation system which uses either satellite signals or the earth's magnetic field to pinpoint the car's exact geographical position.

Peter Olf, head of press relations at West German electrical giant Siemens, who are active in auto electronics, explained that two basic types of navigational systems were currently being developed.

One operates without requiring special signals from external sources. This system can indicate the direction of the driver's goal but not what roads he should take to get there.

The other type of system requires external transmitters which send information from a

central traffic computer, thus enabling the system to work out the best route to any particular objective.

An electronic display tells the motorist precisely which road to take and how far to the next turning.

Olf said Siemens and another West German electronics company Blaupunkt were developing such a system and would be giving it limited tests in West Berlin next spring.

But one stumbling block is the large cost of a central information system and transmitters, which would probably limit its development to large cities where local authorities were prepared to foot the bill to ease traffic flow problems.

Olf said the system might be commercially available by the early 1990s at a cost of around 2,000 marks (\$1,100) to the motorist.

He said the simpler system would be available much sooner and would probably cost around

1,000 marks (\$550).

As well as providing the driver with additional information, computer-based systems have also been developed to improve the car's technical performance.

In the Toyota car, a computer determines the ideal ignition timing and fuel injection volume, based on signals from the combustion pressure sensors mounted in each of the car's eight cylinders.

Feedback control from a sensor in the exhaust pipe then enable corrections to be made to the air/fuel mixture.

Performance is also enhanced through an electrically controlled four-wheel drive system. This adjusts the relation between the speed of rotation of the front and rear wheels to match the driving conditions.

The Toyota car also boasts a host of high-tech gadgets, which although too costly for the production line at present, are still being researched.

The windscreen wipers can be set so that they are triggered automatically by rain hitting the windscreen and adjust themselves depending on how fast the car is moving and how heavy the rain is.

The wing mirror automatically reduces glare from overtaking vehicles at night by comparing brightness from the front and from the rear and shifting into anti-glare mode if necessary.

A thin ceramic film coated on the windows melts frost and ice as soon as they form.

And for the ultimate in driving comfort, the Toyota model offers an automatic compact disc player which makes use of sensors in the car seats to set sound levels, according to how many passengers are in the car and where they are sitting.

## Children's TV game show daring to be different

By Steve James

Reuters

NEW YORK — There's nothing unusual about a television game show where contestants get themselves dirty and act like children. But in "Double Dare" — where participants push each other through a hand wringer, dive into a huge bowl of broccoli soup or wade into a giant peanut butter-and-jam sandwich to win valuable prizes — they really are children.

It is American television's hottest kids' programme and the only game show for children on TV. Like the prime-time versions for grown-up children, this game show has a toothy host, Marc Summers, who spends half his time making sense of the madness and the rest asking trivial questions and wise-cracking to the audience.

"What candy bar was dropped from aircraft on tiny parachutes as a promotional stunt in 1923? Mars, Butterfinger or Almond Joy?" (Answer: Butterfinger.) "Who recorded the title song of the movie *Pretty in Pink*?" (Psychadelic Furs.)

"What human explosion can make germs travel at 50 miles per hour?" (A sneeze.)

If the two teams of two children each cannot answer, they can dare each other to take the "physical challenge" — stunts like rolling eggs across the floor with their chins or finding plastic fish in bowls of jelly.

"This is all I've ever wanted to do," says Summers of his job as overseer of the show's madness — a kind of circus ringmaster for

pre-adolescents who whoop and scream to see other children slip and slide in mounds of goo.

The show, which premiered last year on Nickelodeon — a cable television network for children seen in more than 31 million American homes — has become one of the popular television programmes for children.

Its success comes at a time when the major broadcast TV networks, relying on a diet of cartoons for the two to 11 year old group, are suffering a dramatic drop in ratings.

According to Cable TV Advertising, an entertainment media research newsletter, ratings for children's programmes last year dropped 18 per cent overall.

"Nickelodeon... has been a beneficiary of the children's programming syndication woes as advertisers try to find out where all the child viewers have gone," it said.

The answer, according to the ratings, is that children are deserting the cartoon shows in droves for the real-life fun of "Double Dare."

And what they like best is the obstacle course designed by executive producer Geoffrey Darby, who describes it as "every child's dream come true."

At the end of each show, the winning duo get to run the obstacle course to win prizes like a video cassette recorder or a trip to Disney world.

There is a pit of "green slime" — a three-foot (one-metre) deep vat of popcorn through which they have to crawl, a human hamster wheel to turn or a giant whipped cream sundae to surmount. They use real food.

## 2 years on, Mexican quake victims still in tents, huts

By Phil Davison

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Two years after an earthquake devastated Mexico City, thousands of families who lost their homes still live in tents or primitive corrugated iron huts near the city centre.

The September 19, 1985, quake killed at least 8,000 people and left about 100,000 families — 500,000 people — homeless.

Most have since been housed through government or private programmes. But at least 15,000 families are still awaiting help, some 8,000 of them, or 40,000 people, in camps they set up themselves near their fallen homes.

Many quake victims criticise the pace and extent of the government reconstruction programme.

President Miguel de la Madrid, in his state of the nation address this month, said his government had achieved its reconstruction goals and that 500,000 homeless people had received government or private assistance.

His minister for housing Manuel Camacho Solis, said this week that 80,000 families had received

new homes and 15,000 more would be housed in the near future.

Their words are small comfort to victims such as Leticia Robledo, age 32, who lives downtown with her husband, Teofilo, her brother-in-law and four children in a six by four metre one-room corrugated iron hut, with a wooden flap as a lone window.

It is in a row of 21 huts that form what residents call "en-campment seven." In an area rife with robberies, a three-metre mesh fence topped with barbed wire separates them from passing traffic.

The huts have electricity but no water. The 21 families share a communal toilet and shower room, connected to the city water supply, and a communal kitchen with six gas stoves.

Robledo paused from cooking sopes, a Mexican tortilla snack, in the kitchen to describe her plight.

"Gracias a dios" (thank God), we all survived, although our house collapsed around us," she said. We try to forget but we'll never really get over it. No one will."

"For a long time, I had to take sleeping pills. My nerves were bad. I was afraid to go down into the metro (underground) in case I never got out."

"One of our neighbours, who lost several of her family, could not speak for three months," she said.

"The government has done nothing to help us," she said, adding that help had come only from the national Red Cross of Switzerland and a private aid group, the sole coordinator of victims, known as CUD.

Robledo said she would pay a 28,000 peso monthly mortgage (at present just under \$20) with no deposit, for a new home under an agreement with the Swiss group and the CUD.

The leader of the CUD, Cuauhtemoc Aharcia, said in a recent interview that more than 40,000 people had died in the September 19 quake and a second tremor that rocked the city a day later. He said he based his count on lists drawn up by neighbourhood groups that sprang up after the disaster.

Official figures after the quake were always vague. The government at first spoke of 3,000 or

4,000 dead. The then-U.S. ambassador John Gavin was the first to mention higher figures, estimating at least 10,000, maybe 20,000 dead. A United Nations study later spoke of at least 8,000 dead, which gained acceptance as the official toll.

The worst single toll — possibly more than 1,000 dead — was in a high-rise apartment block known as the Nuevo Leon, on the northern section of the tree-lined Reforma Boulevard.

It was there that Spanish-born opera singer Placido Domingo lost several relatives and joined in the rescue operations, digging with his bare hands.

Most of the building's rubble has gone but the foundations remain, flooded by seasonal rains, an eerie reminder of the tragedy. A wooden fence hides the ruins from the boulevard but occasionally someone passing by slips in for a look.

"Somehow, you still get a feeling that there's life in there," one such passer-by said at the site this week.

Similar high-rises, originally built under a state scheme, stretch along the area, damaged and unsafe. Workmen are adding steel rods and concrete to make them habitable.

Residents had long complained that the Nuevo Leon was unsafe, saying it contained insufficient concrete and steel.

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# Turkey clinches 7 golds at Mediterranean Games

LATAKIA, Syria (Agencies) — Turkey has stormed up the medals table at the Mediterranean Games, thanks to its freestyle wrestlers, but Italy's grip at the top remains virtually unassailable.

In one of their most popular national sports, the Turks took the five top weight categories and one other, just as their men basketballers took the crown in Aleppo with a 86-65 win over hosts Syria.

The unofficial title of toughest man in this coastal resort for the gold in the heaviest freestyle wrestling class, 101-130 kg, went to Hayri Sezgin for a 4-0 win over Minas Karagiannis of Greece.

The results took the Turks from zero to seven gold medals in one day to stand in fourth place behind Italy on 44, Spain on nine and France also on seven.

These plus Yugoslavia, Greece, Syria, Albania, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and San Marino figured in the table on Sunday, leaving six nations yet to make a mark in the two-week games.

In soccer action on Saturday night, France beat Greece 1-0, ensuring that both qualify from the Latakia group for the final round starting on Tuesday.

A goal five minutes from time by Philippe Priour, who scored a hat-trick in his country's crucial 4-0 win over Algeria earlier last week, gave France the win.

Morocco later beat Algeria 2-1

in their final game of the group, pulling back from 1-0 down at halftime.

With France looking stronger than Greece and Syria well ahead in the Aleppo group, a France-Syria final on the last day of the games next Thursday looks likely.

The situation that joins Syria in the final round will be decided on Sunday night in the last matches of the Aleppo group between Syria and Lebanon and Turkey and San Marino.

The athletics competition got under way on Saturday with Italy taking gold and silver in the 20 kilometres walk. Greece won the shotput and Tunisia's Fathi Baccouche, after controversy over the validity of his entry was settled in his favour, was awarded the 10,000 metres gold.

On Saturday Tunisian runner Fathi Bakoush was first to the finish line but lost with his paperwork — and the red tape may deprive him of his victory in the Mediterranean Games' 10,000-metre race.

The scoreboard at the sports city stadium showed Bakoush's time of 28:39.66 as the race ended, but not his name — which was not listed in the 18-nation tournament's computerised entry

list for the race.

He finished just ahead of Morocco's Ibrahim Abu Tayeh, whose time was not displayed on the board.

Mouawaf Juma, head of the Syrian Athletics Federation, said Bakoush failed to confirm his participation in the event by Sept. 16, in accordance with Mediterranean Games rules, and that other contestants had protested.

Juma said representatives of the international athletics federation "had found it difficult" to let Bakoush run, but that Yugoslavia's Artur Takas, head of the Mediterranean Games technical committee, decided to let him take part.

Juma said an appeals committee would continue to discuss the matter Sunday.

"We are not obliged to abide by the (displayed) results," Juma said.

"Unfortunately, it was the Arabs who objected," Tunisian coach Abdi Mejd said immediately after the race. He refused to name the countries involved.

Mejd said Bakoush arrived only Friday night because of delayed flights and had very little sleep before the race.

There was no immediate explanation why Bakoush chose to run in the 10,000 metres, although he was properly registered to compete in the 5,000 and 1,500 races.



The pressure was too much for Berger and his Ferrari as the Austrian drove beyond the limit in Sunday's Grand Prix in Portugal. Berger placed second.

## Prost wins Grand Prix

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — World champion Alain Prost of France achieved his long awaited record 28th Grand Prix victory when he triumphed in the most exciting fashion in Sunday's dramatic Portuguese Grand Prix.

After an aborted start, caused by a five-car pile-up at the first corner, Prost drove "the most beautiful race of my career" to overhaul Gerhard Berger's Ferrari two laps from the finish when the Austrian lost control and spun off.

Berger had led Prost's McLaren throughout, although the Frenchman had been constantly reducing the gap between them in the second half of the race. The pressure was too much for Berger, who admitted he had taken his car beyond the limit, and had to settle for second place behind the Frenchman.

For Prost, it was not only a record 28th career win, overhauling Briton Jackie Stewart's 14-year-old mark of 27 victories, but also his third of the season and an unexpected filip to his prospects of a third successive world title.

With championship leader Nelson Piquet of Brazil finishing third in a Williams and his British team-mate Nigel Mansell and Lotus's Ayrton Senna out of the points, Prost retains an academic chance of winning the title again.

Italian Teo Fabi came fourth in

a Benetton ahead of Sweden's Stefan Johansson in the second McLaren and American Eddie Cheever in an Arrows, but their efforts were overshadowed by Prost's historic achievement.

Berger breathed new life into the old horse of Ferrari by taking the pole position for the Portuguese Grand Prix with the quickest lap in Saturday's second qualifying session.

Berger gained the Italian car-maker's first pole since April 1985 as he sped around the 4.35-kilometre autodrome in 1 minute, 17.620 seconds, averaging 201.752 kmph.

The first pole in Berger's career gave Ferrari its 104th in Grand Prix racing history, second to Lotus' 107. Italy's Michele Alboreto gained the last pole for Ferrari in the 1985 Brazilian Grand Prix.

Ferrari has the most Grand Prix victories, 91, compared with 79 for Lotus. Alboreto also had the last victory for Ferrari, capturing the West German Grand Prix in 1985.

Berger, 28, took advantage of a timely rain shower to snatch the pole from Britain's Mansell, the defending champion. Berger had just finished his last lap when the rain came and slowed condition just after halfway through the one-hour session.

Mansell never got another

chance to turn a fast lap. "The reason we gained the pole," Berger said, "is that we have been working hard all year and improving all the time. In the first race of the year, we were 4½ half seconds away from the pole."

Mansell still kept his record of starting on the front row for every Grand Prix this year.

"I'm not disappointed about not being on the pole. It's the race that counts," he said.

Berger agreed: "The pole position is always good, but the important thing is tomorrow's race."

The fastest lap by the Ferrari ended a string of nice straight poles for the Williams-Honda team. It has been dominating the makers race this year and has 10 overall — seven for Mansell and three for Piquet. They have combined to win the last seven Grand Prix races, with Piquet taking three of the last four.

Piquet, of Brazil, is the current leader in the drivers' standings with 63 points but never got out of the pits Saturday.

His clutch died after the morning practice and, after the rains came, his team decided to let the 1:18.164 from Friday hold up for fourth place in the starting order for Sunday's 70-lap race.

## Freshman football sensation

NEW YORK (AP) — College football's freshman sensation of 1987 might be emerging out of the southeast.

Emmit Smith, touted as the top high school runner a year ago, rushed 39 times for 224 yards and two touchdowns in his first collegiate start Saturday as Florida upset no. 11 Alabama 23-14.

The loss was the first in three games for the crimson tide under new coach Bill Curry and came a week after Alabama defeated defending national champion Penn State. Smith broke the single-game school record of 218 yards that had stood for 57 years.

In other games involving ranked teams, it was no. 4 LSU 49, Rice 16; no. 5 Ohio State 24, Oregon 14; no. 7 Florida State 41, Memphis State 24; no. 8 Clemson 21; no. 18 Georgia 20; no. 9 Notre Dame 31; no. 17 Michigan State 8; Texas A-and-M 29, no. 10 Washington 12; no. 12 Arkansas 30, Tulsa 15; no. 13 UCLA 17, Fresno State 0; no. 15 Arizona State 31, Pacific 12; Temple 24, no. 16 Pittsburgh 21; no. 19 Michigan 44, Washington State 18; and no. 20 Penn State 41, Cincinnati 0; no. 4 Louisiana st. 49, Rice 16.

## Mezzadri downs Smid in Geneva Open finals

GENEVA (AP) — Claudio Mezzadri of Switzerland defeated Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 7-5, Sunday to win the \$231,000 Geneva Open men's tennis tournament.

The 22-year-old unseeded Swiss had ousted seeded Swedes Joakim Nystrom in the second round and Ulf Stenlund in the semifinals on his way to becoming the first Swiss to win a Grand Prix title since Heinz Guntardt at Toulouse in 1983.

Mezzadri, ranked 61st worldwide, did not appear to have been fired by Saturday's 3-hour-39-minute match against Stenlund as he ousted Smid, a Czech Davis Cup player and Mezzadri's doubles partner. It was Mezzadri's first Grand Prix final.

"This is the best day of my life. The semifinal was much more difficult, but I felt good today, especially since the exchanges were so short," said Mezzadri, who hit 39 winners in pocketing the \$40,000 first prize money, the largest of his career.

"Since reaching the quarterfin-

als at Rome, I have more confidence in my potential," he said.

Smid, who won the Geneva title in 1985, was unable to counter Mezzadri's backhand passing shots and driving forehands.

The players traded service breaks in the first four games of the first set, then Mezzadri broke Smid's serve in the ninth game and served out to win the 48-minute set.

At five-all in the second set, Mezzadri accelerated the rhythm and closed out the 90-minute match with a forehand cross-court passing shot, to the delight of the home crowd.

Smid, who had ousted top-seeded Andres Gomez of Ecuador in the semifinals, said Mezzadri "was passing very well today. He has more experience than when I beat him two years ago at Hilversum (Netherlands)."

That match had been their only singles confrontation before Sunday.

Smid had lost in the Geneva finals to Bjorn Borg in 1981 and Mats Wilander in 1982.



Chelsea's Clarke puts one over on Bannister but the Rangers man had the last laugh with a hat-trick in last week's match.

## Dixon sparkles but future with Chelsea remains uncertain

LONDON (R) — Striker Kerry Dixon left Chelsea's Stamford Bridge ground on Saturday with two bottles of champagne as a reward for his man-of-the-match display — but his prize may be put on ice.

Dixon hit the winner as Chelsea beat Norwich 1-0 to clinch third in the English First Division, but celebrations could be premature with his first team place at the London Club still not guaranteed.

The discarded England player's protracted problems figured prominently in Chelsea's troubled 1986-87 season, and they were underlined by a reported halfhearted row with manager John Hollins at a match two weeks ago and his subsequent relegation to the substitute's bench for last week's 3-1 defeat at local rivals Queen's Park Rangers.

Dixon returned to face Norwich after a knee injury ruled out Gordon Durie, but Hollins would not say whether Dixon would have been recalled in any case.

"That is the 64,000 dollar question. He took his goal well, he was very bright, looked sharp and could have had a couple more."

He replied with what he is good at and that's a goal. I am pleased he got it," said Hollins.

Dixon, who has made eight England appearances since 1985 without being able to establish his place, said: "I don't like being out of the side because I feel I can contribute a lot to the team."

"There's not a lot I can do about it and I have decided it's best to do what is asked of me. I don't want the aggravation that I had last year. That was a nightmare."

"I have 18 months of my contract still to run and I have to accept that the club will do what they want with me. If they want to sell me they will. If they want me to stay then I stay," he added.

While Dixon may be cautious about celebrating, midfielder Richard Hill is unlikely to have any such reservations after a dream debut for Oxford United the day before his 24th birthday on Sunday.

Hill, who was playing Fourth Division soccer just over four months ago, fired the first goal 15 minutes as Oxford beat leaders Queen's Park Rangers 2-0 and ended their seven-match unbeaten league sequence.

## Lewis faults Johnson

SAO PAULO, Brazil (R) — American sprinter Carl Lewis has called for an investigation into allegations that Canadian Ben Johnson false started when he beat Lewis and set a new 100-metres world record in Rome.

Lewis, in Sao Paulo to take part in an international athletics meeting on Sunday, told a news conference he was not contesting Johnson's record but felt controversy over the race should be cleared up.

"I am not certain of what happened as I always focus on my

lane. But I hear that IAAF (International Amateur Athletics Federation) officials and Swedish newspaper have evidence that Ben faulted," Lewis said.

"I believe if there's no further evidence but a newspaper version, no one can contest Ben's record. But I also believe there should be an IAAF investigation," Lewis said.

Johnson set the new record of 9.83 seconds at the world championships in Rome earlier this month.

## Panova in perfect rhythm

VARNA, Bulgaria (AP) — Bianka Panova rolled up an unprecedented perfect score of 40 to lead Bulgaria to a sweep of the top three places Saturday in the overall individual competition at the World Rhythmic Gymnastics Championships.

In the 12 previous world championships, no rhythmic gymnast had ever received the maximum score of 40 points, 10 in each of the four floor exercises.

But before an enthusiastic

crowd waving red-white-and-green Bulgarian flags in this Black Sea resort, the cool, 17-year-old Panova broke the world championship mark of 39.9 set by Diliyan Reigev of Bulgaria at the 1985 competition in Valladolid, Spain.

Panova took the gold in the overall individual competition, while two silver medals were awarded to her teammates, Adriana Dunavska, 17, and Elisabeta Koleva, 14.

## Sabatini beats Maleeva

TOKYO (R) — Top-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina let slip a 4-0 lead in the second set before scrambling to a 6-4, 7-6 victory over Bulgaria's Manuela Maleeva in the final of the \$300,000-Pacific Open women's tennis tournament on Sunday.

Sabatini, 17, who won the tie-breaker 8-6, collected \$50,000. "I knew I had to win that tie-breaker," she said. "I kept the pressure on her because I could have been in serious trouble if the match went into the third set."

Sabatini, who beat the second-seeded Maleeva's younger sister Katerina in Saturday's semifinals, won the first set less convincingly than seemed likely when she led 3-0.

Her second-set lapse appeared more ominous as Maleeva, unsettling the Argentine with the depth and accuracy of her ground strokes, not only pulled back the 4-0 deficit but went ahead 5-4.

The tie-breaker was marked by several long rallies with Sabatini finally taking it when Maleeva double-faulted and then hit a service return into the net.

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## 200,000 people reportedly escape Philippine fighting

MANILA (R) — About 200,000 people have fled their homes in the Philippine countryside during the past two years because of army operations against Communist insurgents, a human rights group said on Sunday.

The refugees, mostly on Mindanao Island in the south, were now staying in government evacuation centres, in army-guarded hamlets or with relatives, the church-backed Ecumenical Movement for Displaced Families and Communities said.

"The people are usually herded into relocation centres or strategic hamlets... reminiscent of the strategic hamlets of Vietnam," the group said, adding that the refugees did not have enough food.

A group spokesman said some had returned to their villages but most refused to go back for fear of being caught in the crossfire or being suspected as rebels or their sympathisers.

The movement said 60,000 people fled their homes in the first eight months of this year and about 120,000 last year.

"The statistics do not reveal the full details of the inhumanity inflicted on the families and communities," it said.

force or involuntarily is common in the countryside," the movement said in its official publication, Monitor.

"Developments... following the February revolution were not much better than what civilians have suffered in previous years," it added.

President Corason Aquino, still recovering from the shock of a rightist coup attempt, faces the threat of major protests from the left after the murder of a top left-wing leader.

Leftist groups implicitly blamed right-wing army extremists for the assassination of Leandro Alejandro on Saturday and called for the resignation of the Aquino government.

"We are fed up with expressions of sympathy from the Aquino government... we demand the resignation of the entire government," a leftist spokesman said in a radio broadcast on Sunday.

Mr. Alejandro, secretary-general of the leftist coalition New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan), was shot dead by unidentified men outside the coalition's Manila headquarters. He was the second major leftist figure to be assassinated in 10 months.

"In all areas affected, people are dispossessed of their lands with no just compensation and there is neither available assistance nor employment to absorb them," it added.

It said many civilians had been victims of army abuses — such as rape, looting and executions — during military operations.

The Communist New People's Army, which has been fighting a guerrilla war for 18 years, has grown from 300 armed regulars in 1969 to an estimated 23,000 at present.

Human rights groups attribute the dramatic growth largely to abuses by troops under former President Ferdinand Marcos, ousted in a popularly-backed army revolt in February 1986.

President Corason Aquino began peace talks with the rebels last December but the negotiations collapsed in February.

"Displacement of families and communities from their homes by

## Irish police probe report of plot to kill Haughey

DUBLIN (Agencies) — Irish police are probing a report that Protestant extremists from Northern Ireland planned to assassinate Prime Minister Charles Haughey, police sources said on Sunday.

The Sunday World newspaper, citing sources in the Ulster Defence Association (UDA), said paramilitaries had hired a former British soldier from Scotland to carry out the attack because the gunman was an expert marksman unknown to British or Irish police.

Ireland's leading tabloid newspaper said the UDA had also made contingency plans to assassinate Irish Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan or his predecessor Peter Barry.

Police sources said they were treating the report seriously. No arrests have been made but detectives are studying secret UDA documents, the sources said.

A UDA spokesman, asked to comment on the newspaper report, said: "It's an attempt to malign the UDA, part of an ongoing campaign to have the organisation outlawed."

The UDA is the largest Protestant paramilitary faction in Northern Ireland, where Irish nationalist guerrillas are battling to oust the British.

The Sunday World said the hired assassin would use a Kalashnikov AK-47 assault rifle

to shoot Mr. Haughey in November to mark the second anniversary of a controversial Anglo-Irish Accord on Northern Ireland.

The accord, which gave Dublin a say in the daily running of Northern Ireland, is bitterly resented by Protestant hardliners who see it as a British government sellout on the road to unification of the province with the Irish Republic.

The Sunday World said the UDA had a contingency plan lined up in case the Haughey assassination attempt failed. It said the organisation planned to kill either Mr. Lenihan or Mr. Barry with a remote-controlled landmine.

The UDA claimed responsibility in 1974 for car bomb attacks in Dublin which killed 30 people.

The newspaper report said the UDA was also planning a bombing campaign this autumn in Dublin and named five targets — leading hotels and department stores.

N. Ireland secretary flies to U.S.

Meanwhile, Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, Tom King, flew to the United States on Saturday for a two-week tour to attract industrial investment to the province.

Mr. King is to meet with U.S. officials, leaders of industry and



Charles Haughey

commerce, and what the government described as "prominent figures from public life."

He is expected to visit the American headquarters of firms such as Boeing and General Motors that have plants in Ulster or are in business partnership with Northern Ireland companies. Details of his itinerary were not made public for security reasons.

As a member of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet and the top government official in the province torn by sectarian warfare, Mr. King, 54, is closely guarded. Three people were arrested near his country home on Aug. 30 and charged with plotting to kill him.

Before leaving, Mr. King said he intended to explain British policies in Northern Ireland, and discuss "the opportunities that there are for political and economic progress."

## 2 Salvadorean officers held for killing Indians

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — A civilian judge said he has ordered the arrests of two military officers for questioning in the investigation into the killings of at least 16 Indians four years ago.

Judge Manuel Bonilla Lopez of the 1st Penal Court in the Western city of Sonsonate said Saturday he had issued arrest warrants for Col. Elmor Gonzalez Araujo and Capt. Carlos Alfonso Figueroa. His decision reversed an earlier court order.

According to court records, 16 Indians in Las Hojas, a town 66 kilometres west of San Salvador, were killed in February 1983.

However, members of the National Indigenous Association have said 73 Indians were taken from their homes by government troops and killed.

In previous testimony, Col. Gonzalez Araujo, now quartermaster general of the armed forces, said the 16 Indians were guerrillas and were killed in combat against troops under his command.

Judge Bonilla Lopez's predecessor, Judge Rogelio Iraheta Moreno, last April ordered suspension of proceedings against Col. Gonzalez Araujo, Capt. Figueroa, another officer and 11 local civil defence men. Six of the civil defence men had been arrested and were released.

But several days later, prosecutors appealed the decision, saying there had not been a sufficient investigation and there was enough evidence to proceed.

The case was reopened and several new witnesses were questioned.

Col. Gonzalez Araujo told reporters after the arrest warrants were issued that he would make a statement soon.



Winnie Mandela

## Mandela tries to stop screening of British TV film

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Black South African anti-apartheid activist Winnie Mandela has instructed her lawyers to stop British television screening a film about her life with jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela.

Family lawyers told reporters on Sunday they were trying to halt the film, scheduled for broadcast next Thursday on Channel Four.

Winnie Mandela, a veteran campaigner against white domination whose husband was jailed for life in 1964, told Johannesburg's Sunday Times she had not been consulted about the film, made in Zimbabwe last year.

"The producers are just cashing in on the name of the family," she said.

"These people should please leave us alone," she added. "This film serves no political purpose and was made solely for commercial reasons."

Mrs. Mandela's lawyers said they expected a reply from the British producers on Monday.

The Mandelas were married in 1958, four years before Nelson Mandela, a leader of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group, was arrested and put on trial for plotting to overthrow the government.

While her husband has spent the last quarter century in maximum security jails, Winnie Mandela has been repeatedly punished by the white authorities.

## Pope arrives in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta (R) — Pope John Paul is keeping a three-year-old promise on Sunday, flying to the far north of Canada for brief visit to thousands of Indians that will be in stark contrast to his just-completed U.S. tour.

The Pope, who flew from Detroit to Edmonton on Saturday night, travels to the ancient native meeting place of Fort Simpson in the North West Territories, just 500 kilometres south of Arctic circle, to meet Indians and Eskimos.

He is keeping a promise made when dense fog stopped his plane from landing at the remote outpost during a tour of Canada in 1984.

The Pope will encounter different conditions and hear very different concerns from his U.S. tour, when he constantly lectured Americans on the dangers of materialism and the responsibilities of their enormous wealth and power.

In Fort Simpson he will be told of the problems of alcoholism, suicide and a 25 per cent unemployment rate.

A week-long liquor ban has been imposed on Fort Simpson, reflecting the problems of alcoholism in the area.

Native leaders will ask him to support their demands for more rights over their land and natural resources and greater autonomy.

"What they discuss in the United States are the issues of an affluent, over-spoiled society. We have more basic issues to settle in the north — issues of survival," Parish Priest George La Grange told Reuters.

Native leaders want greater control over billions of dollars revenue from oil, gas and minerals in the area and are also pushing for some form of self-government.

The native peoples are likely to get a sympathetic ear from the Pope. He made an outspoken speech backing Aboriginal rights during a visit to Australia last year and has strongly defended the rights of South American Indians.

Fort Simpson's normal population of 1,000 has swelled six-fold for the Pope's visit which coincides with a three-day Indian assembly.

Many Indians have interrupted their autumn hunt for moose, caribou and other animals to attend the event.

Pope John Paul left the United States on Saturday night with a challenge to America to feed its

poor, end the nuclear arms race and abolish legal abortion.

The nine-city trip has been highlighted by blunt talk from the Pope as well as critics of the Vatican, which Vice President George Bush made reference to in his farewell remarks.

"You have not only preached but listened to heartfelt and often painful dissent. Yet you have infused your moral authority with love and your challenging spirit with joy," Mr. Bush said.

The Pope was greeted by large and cheering crowds in Detroit, giving a ringing sendoff to a tour that has been met generally with friendly but smaller-than-expected crowds.

Before boarding the plane for Canada, the Pope delivered an outspoken description of what he considers the strengths and weaknesses of the United States.

His remarks echoed a speech earlier in the day in which he urged Americans not to close themselves to a cocoon of prosperity but to share their wealth with their own poor and Third World countries.

Due to time constraints the Pope did not read one of the toughest parts of his speech, which said Americans must concentrate on "feeding the poor and welcoming refugees, reinforcing the social fabric of this nation, promoting the true advancement of women, securing the rights of minorities, pursuing disarmament while guaranteeing legitimate defence."

The remarks remain part of his official departure statement.

He also launched an unusually direct and specific condemnation of the legalisation of abortion by a controversial U.S. Supreme Court decision in 1973.

Mr. Bush told Pope John Paul on Saturday that belief in God existed in many unexpected places, including the leadership of nominally atheist countries such as China and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bush said: "Your holiness, I have travelled widely, too, and I have witnessed startling demonstrations of faith in places where I least expected."

Mr. Bush, a former ambassador to China, told the Pope that even Mao Tse-tung, the founder of the Communist state, believed in God.

He said that shortly before Mao died in 1976, he told Mr. Bush, "I am going to heaven soon. I have already received an invitation from God."

## Colombo reaffirms commitment to peace plan

COLOMBO (R) — President Junius Jayewardene reaffirmed his commitment to Sri Lanka's peace pact and said his ruling party would vote to implement it.

"Make no mistake about it. The United National Party will vote in bloc for the legislation when it is presented in parliament," Mr. Jayewardene told a meeting of the Ceylon Planters' Society on Saturday.

His comments followed mounting criticism of the accord which Mr. Jayewardene signed with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on July 29. It ended four years of fighting between government troops and Tamil separatist guerrillas.

A top Indian diplomat flew to Jaffna City in the north of Sri Lanka on Saturday and met leaders of the Tamil Tigers and Indian peacekeeping troops to try to settle a dispute which threatens the pact.

The Sunday Times newspaper reported that Nirupam Sen, India's deputy high commissioner (deput ambassador), told the powerful Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam they should concentrate on rebuilding the north and

east.

Mr. Sen also discussed with troops the question of searches for weapons used by the Tamil militants, the newspaper said.

The Tigers massacred up to 75 rival militants in the eastern district of Batticaloa last week, using weapons not surrendered under the Indo-Sri Lankan accord.

Tigers leader Velupillai Prabhakaran said in a statement on Saturday that his party was opposed to the accord and had launched a non-violent campaign against it.

Tamil protests spearheaded by the Tigers erupted in violence on Friday when hundreds of people blockaded offices in the north and east and stormed police stations in Jaffna.

In the eastern port of Trincomalee, four people were killed and 40 injured when Indian troops and local police broke up a riot between protesting Tamils and members of the majority Sinhalese community.

The Tamils were supporting a "death fast" by 23-year-old Prabhakaran lieutenant Thileepan at a Hindu temple in Jaffna. Thileepan is demanding

that Colombo free remaining Tamil prisoners and halt Sinhalese "colonisation" of the north and east.

Mr. Jayewardene, facing criticism over the pact from his own party, said that under the constitution the president could declare war or peace. "I have declared peace."

Meanwhile National Security Minister Lalith Athulthududai, who was seriously injured in a grenade attack inside parliament last month, left the hospital Saturday after a 31-day stay and three operations.

A large crowd of supporters waited near the hospital gates to welcome the minister, who looked pale and thin. Doctors performed three surgical operations to remove 18 pieces of shrapnel from his body.

Mr. Athulthududai was one of the 15 lawmakers and ministers injured when suspected Sinhalese terrorists threw hand grenades inside a committee room in the parliament building on Aug. 18. Two people were killed.

## U.S. Democrats call for negotiations to solve problems in Central America

WASHINGTON (AP) — The solution to problems in Nicaragua should be resolved through negotiations, not through increased support for the contra rebels fighting to overthrow the government, a Democratic congressman has said.

"At this critical juncture it is incumbent on the United States to demonstrate a sincere commitment to a negotiated solution to the conflicts in Central America," Representative Dave McCurdy said in the Democratic response to President Ronald Reagan's weekly radio address.

Mr. McCurdy stressed that change will take time. He noted that Nicaragua's Sandinista government has seven weeks in which to comply with a Central American peace plan signed last month in Guatemala by the leaders of five countries in the region — Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

"It should be a time for restraint, not partisan rhetoric," he said. "I implore the Reagan administration to delay its request for further aid to the con-

tras and take positive actions in support of the peace process."

Congress last year approved \$100 million in aid for the contras, but that runs out Sept. 30. The Reagan administration has said it will ask for \$270 million more for the rebels.

Mr. McCurdy blasted the Reagan administration for its criticism of the Guatemala agreement. He said U.S. policy must address "the real issues, which are regional stability, demilitarisation, improve human and political rights, democratisation through self-determination and economic growth."

"Democracy, not the contras, is the issue in Central America," he said.

Mr. McCurdy also urged Mr. Reagan "to reassure our Central American allies that the administration will wholeheartedly support the peace process."

"There is more at stake than contra aid," he said. "Our trust in our ability to forge bipartisan policy is also being tested."

Meanwhile a bipartisan U.S. Senate delegation arrived in Managua Saturday to talk with

opposition and government leaders about new peace negotiations in Central America.

"We want to see how things are going with the peace plan," said Sen. Terry Sanford, an opposition Democrat, shortly after arriving at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in a U.S. Air Force plane.

Sen. Sanford, Democrat Christopher Dodd and Republican John McCain travelled to Honduras and Salvador on Friday to monitor progress on the Central American initiative.

Sen. Dodd, who is leader of the delegation and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee, said the trio would hold talks with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, Archbishop of Managua, and Violeta Chamorro, owner of the closed opposition newspaper La Prensa.

They were to meet with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias on Sunday in San Jose before returning to Washington.

## COLUMNS 7&8

### Mother of Kings wins film festival

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — Janusz Zaorski's formerly banned movie Mother of Kings took top honours in an annual Polish film festival. A jury awarded the Golden Gdansk Lions Prize to the film at the 12th annual Festival of Polish Feature Films, held this year in the coastal city of Gdynia. Mother of Kings, which frankly discusses the Stalinist purges of the 1950s as seen from the viewpoint of the mother of four Communists. It was one of several movies that have been released in recent months although previously banned by censors. Besides Mother of Kings, they include Krzysztof Kieslowski's *The Incident* and Tomasz Zygad-*lo's* *The Guide and Childhood Scenes From Country Life*. And Polish television intends to broadcast later this month the long-banned movie by Agnieszka Holland, *The Lonely Woman*. But censors have refused to release another controversial film by Ms. Holland, *The Interrogation*, a Kafka-like account of one woman's groundless imprisonment in Poland during the 1950s.

### Titanic artifacts arrive in France

LORIENT, France (AP) — Jewellery and wine bottles recovered from the sunken Titanic were among hundreds of items that arrived in this military port Saturday en route to Paris to be shown on television next month. A huge crate was unloaded at this Brittany port in north eastern France from the *Abdelle* Supporter, the support ship that took part in a seven-week diving expedition that ended Sept. 9. Customs officials and a state prosecutor were the only people to whom a list of crate's contents was presented. Taurus International, a French-based company that organised the expedition, was said in the past that plates, wine bottles, a leather satchel and jewellery are among the items recovered. The salvaged items, kept in a saline solution to avoid decomposition, were placed in an armoured car for transport to Paris. The Titanic, billed as unsinkable, hit an iceberg on its maiden voyage on April 14, 1912, and sank in the northern Atlantic, about 900 kilometres off the coast of Greenland. More than 1,500 of the 2,200 passengers aboard died.

### Man charged with stealing rare books

NEW CITY, New York (AP) — A New Jersey man was charged with grand larceny in connection with the disappearance of more than \$62,000 worth of rare books from a warehouse, authorities said. The books were limited edition reprints of literary masterpieces, including the works of Leonardo Da Vinci and T.S. Eliot, said Rockland County District Attorney Kenneth Gribetz. Gribetz said Ignatius Ciamamea, 41, was charged with second-degree grand larceny for stealing the books from the warehouse of the Johnson Reprint Co.'s Academic Press in Palisades last year. The indictment against Ciamamea was announced after his arraignment in Rockland county court. He was released on \$10,000 bail. Ciamamea allegedly stole the books while he was a supervisor in the warehouse between January and August 1986 and sold them to book stores in New Jersey and New York City to finance an alleged cocaine habit, Gribetz said.

### Dried blood of patron saint 'liquifies'

NAPLES, Italy (AP) — The dried blood of St. Januarius reportedly turned to liquid after Archbishop Michele Giordano implored the city's patron saint to "give us a sign of your suffering and your love." About 5,000 Neapolitans packing the city's cathedral prayed and pleaded to the saint, while Giordano told them that "to re-establish the dominion of good over bad, we must suffer." After about 30 minutes, the dried blood contained in two glass ampoules was reported to have liquified, prompting the congregation to erupt into cheers, applause and predictions of good luck for the city. According to tradition, the blood of the martyred saint almost always turns to liquid twice a year: On Sept. 19, the date marking his decapitation in 305 A.D. under the persecution of Emperor Diocletian; and on the first Saturday of May, commemorating the transfer of St. Januarius' body to Naples. The dried blood also reportedly turned to liquid on June 27, the day Giordano officially took over the archdiocese from retired Cardinal Corrado Ursi. Failure of the dry blood to liquify is seen by Neapolitans as a sign of bad luck and disaster to come. The Vatican has not classified the reported liquification as a miracle and generally disapproves of the way it is linked to misfortune.

### Fergie shaken at wildlife show

GREENWICH, Connecticut (AP) — The Duchess of York was visibly shaken at a charity fund-raiser when a writhing Burmese python was brought out during a wildlife exhibition. "I can't," she said, recoiling, breaking into tears and moving behind her husband, Prince Andrew, and mother, Susan Barranres, when television naturalist Jim Fowler brought out the 12-foot (four-metre) snake. "I can't." The duchess, the former Sarah Ferguson, refused to look up and stayed back in the crowd until the snake demonstration was over. The demonstration was part of a day that was to have included a polo game, but that was scratched because of wet weather. The demonstration preceded a \$250-a-person luncheon in tents set up along the polo grounds. All events were for the benefit of the World Wildlife Fund, and the Friends of the Masai Mara, a game preserve in Kenya, and the Tate Gallery in London, of which the duchess is a royal patron. Fowler told reporters after the 15-minute demonstration that he had no idea the duchess would have such a reaction. "You tend to be repulsed by those things that are not like us," he said. "Fear is usually the lack of knowledge. I would never have brought it near her had I known." Asked if the snake had a name, Fowler laughed and said, "I guess it's 'killer' from now on." He said that he would talk with the duchess and try to soothe her fears. After the incident, Princess Sarah regained her composure and resumed watching the show. It included demonstrations from a baby elephant named Karen, a golden eagle and a haterleur eagle from Africa.

### Miss Michigan becomes Miss America

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Miss Michigan, Kaye Lani Rae Rafko, a nurse who performed a Hawaiian-Tahitian dance to shake up the talent competition, was named the 1988 Miss America. Miss Rafko is of Ukrainian descent. She said her mother named her after a woman she met from Hawaii. Wearing an off-white, lace, hand-beaded gown with a sweetheart neckline and a wide silk-taffeta flounce, the 24-year-old Miss Rafko was crowned Miss America 1988 by last year's winner, 22-year-old Kellie Cash of Tennessee. The first runner-up was Miss Louisiana Patricia Brant, 23; the second runner-up was Miss Nevada Stacie James, 23; the third runner-up was Miss Colorado La Tanya R. Hall, 22; and the fourth runner-up was Miss Mississippi Toni Seawright, 23, the first black Miss Mississippi. Contestants in this year included two other black women and one Korean-American. Miss Rafko took her victory stroll down the runway before a sell-out crowd of 26,000, as the master of ceremonies, actor Gary Collins, sang the pageant standard. "There she is." Millions watched the nationally televised competition. Miss Rafko, a green-eyed brunette, put her hands to her face and burst into tears when her name was announced. The 5-foot-10 (1.7m), 131-pound (59kg) Miss Rafko said her work as a nurse has prepared her "spiritually, emotionally, physically and mentally" for her reign as Miss America.

### Sri Lankan Casanova married 20 women

COLOMBO (R) — A Sri Lankan Casanova who married 20 women and was engaged to 20 more has been arrested, the Sunday Observer newspaper reported. It said a court was told the 38-year-old man duped the women — including clerks, teachers and a doctor — by using different names and other deceptions. The paper said a friend who planned to raise bail for the suspect changed his mind in court after finding that his sister-in-law was one of the victims.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
1986 Tribune Media Service, Inc.

### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:		Q4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:	
♠K1054	♥K63	♠AKJ98	♥AQ103
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West		The bidding has proceeded: North East South West	
1♣	1♦	1♣	Pass
What action do you take?		What action do you take?	
Q2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:		Q5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:	
♠7	♥K106	♠AK9872	♥AQJ
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West		The bidding has proceeded: North East South West	
1♣	1♦	1♣	Pass
What do you bid now?		What do you bid now?	
Q3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:		Q6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:	
♠AK85	♥KQJ6	♠AKJ	♥Q10543
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West		The bidding has proceeded: North East South West	
1♣	Pass	1♣	Pass
What action do you take?		What do you bid now?	